

REICH TO INSIST
ON AGREEMENT
AS TO CONTROLGermany's Attitude Stated
at Geneva as League
Council MeetsCANTON GOVERNMENT
SENDS DELEGATIONChinese Demand That "Un-
fair" Treaties With Pow-
ers Be AbolishedGENEVA, Dec. 6 (P)—Germany
will make a determined effort be-
fore its delegates leave Geneva to
secure a definite agreement upon an
early date for cessation of the in-
ter-racial military control.This declaration was made to the
Associated Press by a member of the
German delegation at the end of the
first meeting of the forty-third ses-
sion of the League of Nations Coun-
cil. Bitterness among the German
people over the inter-racial control
is steadily growing, the spokesman
continued, and the question must be
reckoned with as even more im-
portant than that of reducing the
army of occupation in the Rhineland.Moreover, Germany will insist
upon modification of the project to
invest the League with the rights to
investigate German armaments, a
which it is expected will be sub-
stituted for the inter-racial control.
The Council convened at 11:45 a.
m. under the chairmanship of Emile
Vanderelde, Foreign Minister of
Belgium, and after disposing of
routine matters, adjourned until the
afternoon. It was deemed significant
that Dr. Gustav Stresemann, Foreign
Minister of Germany, did not insist,
as was expected, upon the immediate
discussion of the plan for the in-
vestigation of German armaments by
the League.He thus created the impression
that he hopes to secure concessions
in the private conversations which
will be pursued outside the Council.
Failing to get what he wants there,
he undoubtedly will push the matter
publicly in the coming days.Germans Delayed at Border
Part of the German delegation
traveling to Geneva by automobile
missed the opening of the
League Council because they were
held up by Swiss customs authori-
ties at Basle, despite their official
identification papers.The Swiss authorities refused to
grant special courtesies to the Ger-
mans, who had forgotten to supply
themselves with a bond guaranteeing
that their automobile would not be
sold in Switzerland. The Germans
hastily telegraphed to Berlin, from
which a govt. airplane
brought the necessary bond.The abolition of all one-sided and
"unfair" treaties between the West-
ern powers and China is demanded
by the European delegation of the
Kuomintang Party, which speaks
for the Cantonese Government, pre-
sented a petition to that effect to
the League.Chinese Delegates Received
The delegation was received by
Chu Chao-hsin, Chinese representa-
tive on the League Council, who
promised to voice sympathetically
the views of both the Canton and
Peking Governments. The memorial
submitted by the Kuomintang criti-
cizes the Peking Government as not
representing the desires of the
Chinese people, and warns the
League that the Canton Government

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Aids to Operagoer
Proposed in Chicago

By the Associated Press

Chicago

PLANS to enable operagoers to
understand the words as they
are sung, have been presented to
Samuel Insull, president of the
Chicago Civic Opera Company, by
Chevalier Maestro Valerio,
editor of La Tribuna, he an-
nounced here."My suggestions to Mr. Insull, in
which he seemed interested,"
Signor Maestro Valerio said, "were
that the seats be equipped with
small lights on cords, so that the
translation might be read; that
the text sung be flashed on a
screen beside the proscenium in
the original and the English trans-
lation, or that the librettos be printed
with luminous characters like
phosphorescent clock dials."NEW FORD PLANT
OPENS ON TRIALSmall Force Tests Machin-
ery—Rest of Men Get
Vacation Till 1927The new \$4,000,000 plant of the
Ford Motor Company in Somerville,
employing 1000 men, with a weekly
payroll of \$40,000, started today for
a short tour.The factory, which has been oper-
ating with a reduced force of 250 for
the last week, will not be opened
officially for two months, it was said
at the offices today, because the 750
employees shifted from the Cam-
bridge plant, together with those al-
ready there, will be given a vacation
at the end of this week, when the
plant will be shut down until some
time in the early part of 1927.It was pointed out that the fac-
tories in Detroit are shut down now
and no materials are forthcoming, so
that the Somerville plant will be
forced to close as soon as it ex-
hausts its supply of parts scheduled
to last only a week. In the mean-
time, said an official, the new plant
is being tried out to see that all ma-
chinery is functioning and to get the
workers used to the establishment
so that when they return in eight
weeks all will take hold of their
tasks in the most efficient manner
possible.Unique features in the new plant at
the southern end of the Wellfleet
Avenue bridge at Middlesex Avenue
and the Felsway, are that no trucks
are used for the conveyance of ar-
ticles within the factory. Everything
moves about on conveyors. Since the
plant covers 320,000 square
feet, is all on one floor level, there
are no elevators.An entirely new outfit of machin-
ery has been installed. A new local
activity in which many are being
employed in that of assembling Ford
enclosed bodies. The plant now has
a capacity of 400 cars a day and it
is expected to increase the capacity
to 500 when the plant is in full oper-
ation. It is also expected to employ
2500 persons, according to original
plans.What disposition the Ford Com-
pany will make of the Cambridge
plant has not been announced. It
was disclosed that all negotiations
pertaining to the sale of this property
were being carried on in Detroit
and the Boston representatives had
not been informed as to what would
take place.TREATY REGULATING
HONORS IS SIGNEDPARIS, Dec. 6 (P)—A treaty be-
tween France and the Vatican regu-
lating the honors to be rendered to
French representatives in the Near
East, the Balkans and the Orient
was signed today by the new papal
nuncio, Monsignor Gaglione. The
Foreign Minister, Aristide Briand,
affixed his signature before leaving
to attend the League Council in
Geneva. This is the first important
diplomatic move of the nuncio since
assuming his post.It is designed to remove causes of
friction in the French protectorates
and countries where France is re-
garded as "protector of the Chris-
tians."STRESEMANN ANNOYED
AT SOVIET-REICH REPORT

By Wireless

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—The Welt am
Montag confirms the Manchester
Guardian's report that the secret
relations which existed between the
German Army and Soviet Russia.
These, however, ceased, according to
this paper, after General von
Seeck's resignation a few months
ago, who was made mainly respon-
sible for them.Dr. Stresemann, it is said had not
been informed of this affair and was
greatly annoyed when he heard about
it. The question is now being raised
to what extent the Minister of De-
fense and other members of the
Cabinet had known of these relations.One Evening's Concert
Heard the Next NightSEATTLE, Wash. (Special Corre-
spondence)—One of the most inter-
esting angles in the use of the radio
is the place it takes on transpacific
liners. Because liners crossing the
Pacific Ocean lose a day when west-
ward bound and gain a day coming
east, it happens sometimes that the
radio will report in the morning
what was sent out the following night
from various stations on the shore.
At other times the ship has what it
calls delayed transmission, when
concerts released one evening will
not be heard until the following eve-
ning.CHAMBERS' AID
TO NEW ENGLAND
TRADE OUTLINEDBusiness Groups' Varied
Service Emphasized in
Membership CampaignTo acquaint members and the com-
munity with the broad activities of a
chamber of commerce, the New Eng-
land wide "Chamber of Commerce
Week" was planned Dec. 5 to 11 by
Edwin C. Johnson, vice-president and
director of the Boston chamber, and
James A. McKibben. It is hoped to
make this an annual event.Any one of the many activities of
a chamber, says Mr. Johnson, makes
membership well worth while.
Knowing its accomplishments for the
general good of a community, Mr.
Johnson declares that no successful
business man can afford to be with-
out membership.Such membership is a civic duty—
a sort of necessary tax—and service
for a chamber of commerce is as
essential as that for a city council
or police service, Mr. Johnson said.
"In the case of a chamber of com-
merce, however, the member gets a
return, sometimes intangible but
there, nevertheless. The dues have
been saved many times over, by more
than a few members who have re-
ceived direct benefits to themselves
or their business, through co-opera-
tive action made possible by the
chamber."Hustling for Members
Mr. Johnson served as the first
president of the New England Export
Club, the Executives' Club and the
Sales Managers' Club of the Boston
chamber, and in chairman of the
membership committee of the Boston
chamber. He, with Andrew J. Peters,
president, brought in the first new
member of the present campaign,
last Friday, when George Hannauer,
president of the Boston & Maine
Railroad, signed an application.Aided by 481 volunteer workers,
the committee is planning to present
a platter full of applications to
President Peters, at the inaugural
dinner, Friday evening. The cam-
paign will formally start Tuesday
morning, with a breakfast in the
chamber, with a dining room, and
the Salvation Army's band will
provide music.The entire party will parade to the
Federal Building, Post Office Square,
during the biggest influx of ex-
presses, business people and execu-
tives for the day, and the chamber
will be drawn to the chamber by a
busy schedule of luncheons, speeches, and functions
almost every day for the balance
of the week.Mr. Johnson called attention to the
fact that the Boston chamber has
one of the finest buildings of its
kind in the United States.Serving Community
"The chamber builds unity of pur-
pose and gives opportunity for
united leadership which accom-
plishes results impossible to indi-
vidual effort," he said. "Its mem-
bership implies public spirit and hon-
orable distinction; gives direct serv-
ice on a multitude of important com-
munity matters; offers facilities for
business fellowships and friendships
and lets a man put into definite
practical action his desire for com-
munity service.""Through contacts with other busi-
ness men that develop into acquaint-
ance and friendship, by attending
the chamber functions, any business
man can benefit and broaden into a
bigger business man. In the retail
business, the members have saved
thousands of dollars per an-
num in express charges by the ac-
tion of the chamber's board."That is only one accomplishment
of only one department, continued

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Cigarettes and Education

Linked by State Statute

South Dakota Renews Protest of Law That Allows Tax
on Each Package to Go to Support of SchoolsPIERRE, S. D., Nov. 27. (Special
Correspondence)—Renewed opposi-
tion to the State law which allows
money derived from the cigarette
sales tax to be used for the support of
educational institutions is being
registered in many sections of the
survey shows. It is plainly indicated
that a move for repeal of the act will
be made when the state legislature
convenes in January. The law which
went into effect July 1, 1925, and
which has caused interest among edu-
cators throughout the United States
reads as follows:"An act relating to the sale of
cigarettes, cigarette papers, and cig-
arette wrappers and tubes used and
prepared for the making of cig-
arettes; providing for the issuing of
licenses for the purpose of making
sales thereof; providing for the levy
and assessment, collection, and pay-
ment of a tax thereon; providing for
the regulation of sales thereof and
penalty for violation of this act; de-
fining the duties of the Food and
Drug Commissioner, State Auditor,
and State Treasurer imposed under
the provisions of this act, and re-
pealing Chapter 123 of the Session
Laws of 1923."Section 9 of the act disposes of the
proceeds as follows:
"The money received by the State
Treasurer from the stamp taxes
herein imposed shall be credited by
the State Treasurer to a special
building fund for the support of the
existing educational institutions of
the State, and shall be expended
for this purpose as the Legislature
shall by law direct."

The State Council of Religious

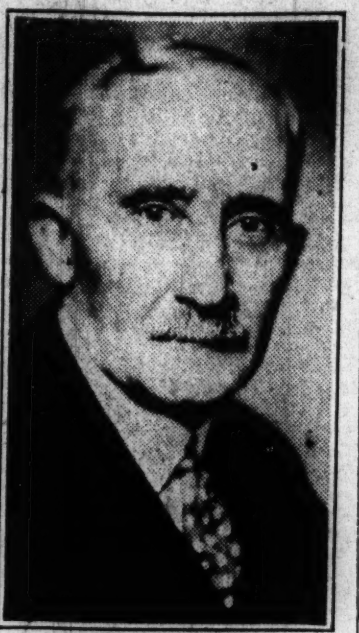
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'Farmers' Crusade' to Europe
Announced by FederationAid of Trade and Industry
to Agriculture Offered at
Chicago Convention

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—New aids to
agriculture as well as the farmer
speaking up for himself were typified
at opening sessions here of the
American Farm Bureau Federation's
annual convention. After announce-
ment of a "Farmers' Crusade" to Eu-
rope next summer, taking 500 farm-
ers over to study outstanding devel-
opments, S. H. Thompson of Illinois,
president of the federation, reiterated
the resolute demand for legisla-
tion which caused a shake-up in the
Federation last year.Indication of support from busi-
ness and industry was brought by
Magnus W. Alexander of New York,
president of the National Industrial
Conference Board. The possibilities
of help from extension of electric
service to the farm were pictured by
Robert Pack of Minneapolis, presi-
dent of the National Electric Light
Association.Mr. Thompson had no definite leg-
islation to advocate in his first pre-
sidential address. "There is no longer
any difference of opinion as to the
immediate need for adequately han-
dling and dealing with agricultural
surpluses," he told the delegates.
"Some supplementary and additional
powers must be given to agriculture
for this purpose."Farmer "Rather Retiring"
Mr. Alexander reminded his hear-
ers that business groups had learned
to protect themselves and had of-
fered to consider whether their ef-
forts were to the national advantage,
while the farmer had long been
"rather retiring."Never in American history, he said,
had there been a time fraught with
greater danger to the national life
from both the weakness of agricul-
ture and the strength of industry.
Since the beginning of the century
a distinct tendency has been ap-
parent of agricultural development be-
ing sacrificed to the development of
other parts of the economic struc-
ture.He bespoke the awakening con-
cern of both business and industry
as exemplified in the recent forma-
tion of a business men's committee,
through the National Industrial Con-
ference Board and the Chamber of
Commerce of the United States to
cooperate in establishing a broad
and enduring national policy toward
agriculture.Co-operation and Good Faith
"A momentous experiment in the
possibilities of co-operation and
good faith in the solution of one of
the Nation's biggest problems," Mr.
Alexander called this undertaking."I hope for it that it will meet like-
wise with the good faith and close
co-operation of the American farmer
and the American public," he said.
Looking at the agricultural situa-
tion from the industrialist's point of
view, Mr. Alexander advised against
the stimulation of unwise and un-
economic land settlement by local
business organizations, railroads and
bankers, and against the discourtage-
ment by local business men and
bankers in some sections of diversifi-
cation of crops. He called the "great
waste in men and money power in
our distributive system a great eco-
nomic evil."Of which industry may do to help
be observed that there "still remain
the problems of perfecting improved
types of agricultural implements that
could be produced at even lower costs
and would be especially adapted to
aid the smaller farmer in reducing
his labor costs, bringing the cost of
power even more cheaply to the
farmer, not only for his domestic
uses but as a direct aid in his pro-

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SAM H. THOMPSON
President of American Farm Bureau
Federation.FRANK EVANS
General Marketing Counsel, American
Farm Bureau Federation.ductive problems; and of bringing to
the American farmers some of the
benefits which European farmers
have derived from the cheapening
and better use of fertilizers through
improved chemical processes.Industry, moreover, should care-
fully and broadly consider whether
it would be advisable to promote the
wider cultivation of industrial rather
than food materials; but in this re-
gard it should also remember that its
interest in cheap material supplies
may at times run counter to its in-
terests in wide domestic markets
with high purchasing power for the
products manufactured from these
materials.The farmers' tour of Europe,
headed by Mr. Thompson and Frank
Evans, general marketing counsel of
the federation, will sail on July 30
on the Aurania of the Cunard Line,
returning Sept. 25. It will visit Eng-
land, Scotland, France, Belgium,
Germany, Holland, Denmark, and the
Isle of Jersey.PLAYGROUND TO TOP
STORAGE RESERVOIR
AT PROVIDENCE, R. I.Great Cathedral-Like Struc-
ture to Be Erected on the
Highest Point in CityPROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 6 (Spec-
ial)—Ornamental architecture will
vie with engineering efficiency in
the construction of the new storage
reservoir at the top of Neutkonka-
nut Hill, the highest point of ground
within the city of Providence. When
it is completed, according to the pre-
diction of J. V. Turner, resident en-
gineer of the new water supply
project, visitors will wonder what
the "cathedral" is sitting atop the
hill where Indians once built their
signal fires.The storage reservoir will be a
unit of the \$21,000,000 water system
and the last of the major units to be
delayed in construction by frost
until spring. It should be ready for
use in August, 1927.The reservoir will be a huge con-
crete box, with a capacity for 45-
million gallons of filtered water,
filled directly from the filtering plant
below the great dam at Keat, seven
miles away. It will be roofed over
to prevent vegetable growth. This
roof will be supported by 540 col-
umns, 20 feet apart and each column
to be two feet, four inches in diam-
eter. The roof will be covered with
loam and grass grown to make a
playground or place for sightseers
to view the city below or the states
of Massachusetts and Connecticut in
the distance.The walls of the reservoir will be
30 feet high, towering above the hill,
and tapering from a thickness of 20
inches to 33 inches. The walls will
be of poured cement in 27-foot sec-
tions with copper between joints.
Thirty-five thousand barrels of ce-
ment and 2,500,000 pounds of steel
will be used in the construction of
the tank, which will measure 600 by
400 feet.In the preliminary work of sound-
ing and excavating for foundations
the engineers have discovered the hill
to be peculiarly adapted for crown-
ing by the cathedral reservoir, the
character of the soil is adhesive,
impervious to seepage and of such a
firmness that Mr. Turner has coined
the word "cementitious" to describe
its value to the project appropriately."FIN. COM." ASKS
FOUR CHANGES IN
BOSTON CHARTERVote on Mayor's Loan Orders,
Fewer Welfare Overseers
Among RecommendationsLegislation involving four im-
portant features of the financial ad-
ministration of the city of Boston is
recommended to the state Legisla-
ture this year by the Boston finance
commission as part of its annual re-
port to that body to which it is held
responsible.The Legislature is asked to change
the Boston Charter of 1909 to provide
that the city council shall be re-
quired to accept or reject any loan
order or ordinance introduced by the
Mayor by voting on the proposed
measure and not permit it automati-
cally to become law by failure to
act.On the problem of the exemption
of property from taxation, the com-
mission says the Legislature should
"Study of tax abatement has led the
commission to the conclusion that the
laws relating to exemption from taxa-
tion should be amended. As the laws
now stand they permit persons to
obtain abatement for property stand-
ing in their names, while the Legisla-
ture, in their name, has the right to
persons or members of their families
living with them and enjoying the
property have substantial incomes;
and they permit abatement on kinds
of property which could not have
been under consideration at the time
the laws were passed."Responsibility Too Divided
The commission recommends
changes in the statutes and charter
whereby the number of Overseers
of Public Welfare be changed from
12 to five. The commission explains
in its report that "there are 12 over-
seers appointed by the Mayor. The
number originally corresponded to
the number of wards in the city; and
is now antiquated, the responsibility
being divided among too many per-
sons. In some cities outside of Mas-
sachusetts poor relief is adminis-
tered by a single paid commissioner.
The Finance Commission, however,
believes that better results can be
obtained in Boston if the unpaid
board is retained, but the mem-
bership reduced to five."The following changes are pro-
posed in the takings of land by emi-
nent domain by the city of Boston:
"First, That in future street widen-
ings the Board of Street Commis-
sioners have the power of land to be
taken on the question of damages
prior to making the awards; Second,
That the street commissioners, hav-
ing given the parties interested an
opportunity to be heard and having
awarded damages, shall thereafter
make no changes in the awards;
Third, That all owners of property
taken who refuse to accept their
awards made by the street commis-
sioners be left their remedy in court.The Finance Commission now
again as in the year 1925, renew
these recommendations with the addi-
tional one that power to make pro-
tanto settlements (awards on ac-
count) be taken from the board, and
that these recommendations be en-
acted into law."Awards for Land Takings
The commission adds: "It is the
practice of the board to make awards
for damages for land takings without
giving the persons whose land is to
be taken an opportunity to be heard.
While such omission may result in
injustice to some owners, it is taken
advantage of by others active in
their own interests, who, bearing the
pressure to bear upon the board to
revise and increase awards have
been completed.""It is also the practice of the board
to allow persons entitled to damages
to receive the full amount of the
award, and to retain the right to
bring legal proceedings for addi-
tional award. Such persons are not
only encouraged to bring suit
against the city, but are furnished
the means of trying to force the city
to pay more than the original
award."Explaining its recommendation for
changes in the method of passing
loan orders by the City Council, the
commission says: "On May 24, 1926,
the Mayor submitted to the City
Council, providing for a loan of
\$400,000 for the purpose of purchas-
ing trucks and other equipment for
snow removal. On the same day the
council referred the matter to its
committee on finance which, on June
12, 1926, recommended the passage
of the order. The council thereupon
by a majority vote laid the order on
the table. On July 19, 1926, the mo-
tion to take from the table was de-
feated.""There were enough votes to
place and keep the order on the
table but there was not the required
two-thirds vote to pass the order.
If this loan order had been permitted
to come to a vote on its merits it
would have been defeated for lack of
the required two-thirds vote. By
these dilatory parliamentary tactics
action on the loan order was pre-
vented for 60 days after the date of
filing by the Mayor, and thereby (au-
tomatically) became in force. Thus
the beneficial provisions of the city
charter were defeated. The commis-
sion recommends that the city char-
ter be amended to prevent the recur-
rence of such tactics."

MOTOR SAVINGS CITED

PIERRE, S. D., Dec. 6 (P)—A sav-
ing of from \$8000 to \$10,000 in the
cost of automobile transportation to
the State through the reduction of
mileage allowance on private cars,
and a further saving in state-owned
cars by changing from heavy to light
cars has been effected during the
last biennial, Governor Carl Gunders-
son said today. A large reduction
has also been made in the number of
state-owned automobiles.Laurels in Economy
for Wyoming Town

By the Associated Press

Cheyenne, Wyo.

WITH the national tendency
toward increased municipal
expenditures, the Wyoming State
board of equalization holds out as
an exception the town of River-
side. The entire expenditure this
year for its maintenance and re-
pair and fire and police protection,
if any, will be \$47.Riverside is incorporated and
has a Mayor and everything except
a post office. Wyoming, with a
population of 206,381, according to
the 1925 census, now has 74
incorporated cities and towns, some
of them with populations well
under 100.

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

GOULD DONATION
INQUIRY ASKEDSwearing-In of New Maine
Senator Interrupted by
T. J. Walsh's RequestWASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (P)—The
swearing in of Arthur R. Gould (R.),
Senator-elect from Maine, was in-
terrupted by Thomas J. Walsh (D.),
Senator from Montana, who asked an
investigation of charges of a pay-
ment of \$100,000 by Gould interests
to officials of the Canadian Province
of New Brunswick.Senator Walsh offered a resolu-
tion asking that the Senate Elections
Committee go into the matter, but
the resolution went over for a day
on motion of Charles Curtis (R.),
Senator from Kansas, the Republic-
an leader, and George W. Moses
(R.), Senator from New Hampshire.The resolution was offered unex-
pectedly while Mr. Gould was stand-
ing before the dais of the Senate
on the arm of Frederick Hale (R.),
Senator from Maine, waiting to be
sworn in. Mr. Gould

CHILE AGREES TO NEGOTIATE ON TACNA-ARICA

Guarantees of Security Stipulated If Bolivian Control Is Awarded

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (AP)—The 40-year dispute between Chile and Peru over possession of the provinces of Tacna and Arica has passed into the most hopeful stage that has characterized it since the effort to solve the problem through a plebiscite under President Coolidge's arbitral award encountered seemingly insuperable difficulties some time ago.

This definite turn in the situation came with the announcement that Chile, "giving a new and eloquent demonstration of its aims and peace and cordiality," was ready to "consider, in principle," the recent proposal by Frank B. Kellogg, American Secretary of State, that the provinces be perpetually demilitarized and ceded by both claimants to their landlocked neighbor, Bolivia.

Asserting that "we have the right to make sure that the sacrifice we are making in deference to a lofty ideal will not constitute a future danger to our exterior security," the Chilean note said, the demilitarization proposal "must be understood in its widest sense," and that "it would be indispensable to stipulate that the territory whose cession is proposed could not be transferred, in whole or in part, by any of the contracting nations to any other power."

Compensation from Bolivia, which Mr. Kellogg announced had not been consulted before the cession proposal was advanced, also has consented to the arrangement, which involves payments by it to Chile and Peru to compensate them for public works in the provinces and certain other conditions as well as the demilitarization feature.

The Chilean Government declared that the treaty of commerce and customs, which Mr. Kellogg suggested in his formula to serve as "a solid tie" among Chile, Peru and Bolivia, would "insure harmony in the future and cement economic union among the three."

The State Department's proposition goes "much further than the concession which the Chilean Government has been able to make," Foreign Minister Matte of Chile, asserted in the note, adding: "It involves the definitive cession of the Republic of Bolivia of the disputed area, which signifies a sacrifice of our rights and the cession of a territory incorporated for 40 years."

In the Chilean Republic, "a situation which cannot be juridically altered, except by a plebiscite, whose results offer no doubt, whatever in the opinion of the Chilean people."

History of the Plebiscite

The question of holding a plebiscite was originally submitted to President Harding for arbitration. During March, 1925, President Coolidge, who inherited the role of arbitrator from President Harding, decided that a plebiscite should be held to decide the fate of the territory of Tacna and Arica which concluded the Chilean-Peruvian war in 1880.

The arbitral award provided for a neutral head and Gen. John J. Pershing was selected to fill the position. He later was succeeded by Maj.-Gen. William Lassiter.

It was the adoption of his motion declaring a plebiscite impractical which dissolved the plebiscitary activities. Since that time Mr. Kellogg has been conducting informal negotiations with the ambassadors of the two countries here, which resulted in his cession proposal submitted last week.

Chile's reply now leaves only Peru to be heard from, as Bolivia accepted the Secretary's proposal last week.

REICH TO INSIST ON AGREEMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

once it is recognized by the powers, will alone have the right to speak for China.

Dr. Stresemann's particular complaint is that there still are 80,000 allied troops in the Rhineland and that the Allies continue to insist on interallied control of German armaments. It is expected that during the present session of the Council Dr. Stresemann will make known the desire of Germany for the abandonment of allied control and announce his country's willingness to substitute for it the right of investigations of German armaments by the League of Nations, provided German prestige is not offended.

Germany's War Strength

Germany's potential war strength, based on its great population and the organization of German manhood along alleged military lines, still is causing worry to the Allies, particularly France. The French deem the supreme question at issue is its security against possible future German aggression. Dr. Stresemann is apprehensive that unless control is abandoned the Reich Government may lose the backing which has been unreservedly given it by the various political groups in the Reichstag.

For the moment elaboration of the Franco-German economic and financial accords, which had their inception at the recent Thoiry discussions, apparently has been relegated to the background pending an agreement on the problems of security, evacuation and military control.

Reconciliation Issue

The question of whether there is to be a reconciliation between the European powers is believed to depend on the outcome of the present session of the League Council. Seven foreign ministers are in Geneva for the session, and it is possible that secret conferences between them may be held outside the Council chamber in an endeavor to ameliorate the present situation.

In addition to Dr. Stresemann, the ministers are: Aristide Briand, France; Sir Austen Chamberlain, Great Britain; Emilio Vandervelde,

Belgium; M. Zaleski, Poland; Dr. Eduard Benes, Czechoslovakia, and Jonkheer van Karnebeek, Holland. It is doubtful if Benito Mussolini, Premier of Italy, will come to Geneva, but it is thought possible that Dr. Stresemann may make a trip to Italy after the Council session has ended.

Winston Churchill Favors Armaments Reduction

By Special Cable

PARIS, Dec. 6.—Winston Churchill, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, with characteristic energy, has in a conversation with the French Prime Minister tackled one aspect of European finances, which incidentally has a direct bearing on the principal work of the League of Nations. According to reports circulating in political circles, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer has displayed his interest in the possibility of a genuine reduction of armaments. It would be excessive to describe this as having an official significance, but they indicate the direction that thought is moving.

Obviously the two questions of European armaments and European finances are closely connected. While the League is endeavoring to reach conclusions and the moral forces are working to the same end, the treasuries are concerned in the economic gain to be effected if some measure of disarmament could be agreed to. The statement that Mr. Churchill, despite the private nature of his visit, discussed such matters, arouses considerable interest. Certainly approaching the problem from this practical side may be useful. It is the item of military expenditure which is almost the only item in the budgets of European countries capable of being reduced. It is difficult to find a prospect of saving elsewhere.

It is gathered that this idea is uppermost at present in Mr. Churchill's imagination. The French forces under the Painlevé reform scheme which presumably will be passed next year, will consist of a metropolitan army of nearly 250,000 citizens, obliged to give a year's service with over 100,000 additional volunteers and a colonial army besides with 180,000 Africans and Asiatics.

NEW LIMIT SOUGHT ON POSTAL SAVINGS

Postmaster-General Asks It Be Raised to \$5000

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (AP)—Harry S. New, Postmaster-General, believes that the statutory limit on postal savings accounts should be increased from \$2500 to \$5000.

In a recommendation to Congress to this effect as chairman of the board of trustees of the postal savings system, he said many regular depositors who have reached the present limit since the service was begun 15 years ago would continue to utilize it if the amount which could be accepted were substantially increased. Bankers, he said, no longer oppose the system but find it a valuable aid to their own business.

Postal savings deposits amounted to \$134,178,558 at the end of the last fiscal year, he reported, this total representing an increase of \$2,005,347 during the year. The funds were held for the Post Office Department in 3604 banks, or which 2557 were national banks, 492 state banks and 553 non-member state banks and two state supervised private banks.

CLAUDE MONET HAS PASSED ON

GIVERNY, France, Dec. 6 (AP)—Claude Monet, famous artist and dean of French nature painters, passed on at his home here yesterday afternoon.

Claude Monet's principal works were views of picturesque places and cathedrals of France.

After serving as a soldier in Africa, Monet returned to his painting, having previously studied under Gleyre, but the critics scorned his work. He kept on painting his land and seascapes.

Almost 40 years ago, when he was selling his paintings for what he called "a Japanese ironmaster," visiting Europe, saw some of them, and looked up Monet. He gave the artist a check for 250,000 yen (approximately \$125,000), and told him to deliver paintings until he thought he had given value for the money. From that on Monet's reputation was made. His works are scattered throughout the world, including the Widener and Morgan collections in the United States. He is particularly noted for his paintings of Mediterranean and Channel scenes, the cathedrals of France, the Thames at London, as well as for his studies of flowers.

STATE CAPITOL GROUP PROGRESSES ON PACIFIC

SEATTLE, Wash. (Special Correspondence)—The Legislative Building of the new State capitol group at Olympia has just been completed at a cost of \$6,250,000. The design is patterned after the Capitol at Washington.

Work on the group has been in progress steadily since 1917. The Temple of Justice, housing the Supreme Court, Attorney General's office and State Law Library, and the first unit of the office building have been completed and are occupied.

GIRL SCOUTS HONORED

NEW YORK (AP)—Winners of a nationwide letter contest conducted by the American Girl, official Girl Scout magazine, are announced as follows: First, Hildegard Fitzgerald, Dunkirk, N. Y.; second, Elizabeth Virginia Cameron, Washington, D. C.; and third, Alice Langlois, Pittsburgh, Kan. The letters written on Girl Scout subjects, were judged by Walter B. Pitkin, professor of journalism at Columbia University.

PETROLEUM MEN ORGANIZE

NEW YORK (AP)—Announcement is made of the organization of the New York State Petroleum Marketers Association, formed to fight "bootleg" gasoline and other abuses in the industry. The new association, headed by Benjamin F. Marcus of Olean, N. Y., includes most of the oil producing companies in the State, according to the announcement.

HANKOW STRIKE PLANS HELD UP

Situation Easier Owing to Chinese Efforts for Industrial Peace

PEKING, Dec. 6 (AP)—Little news from Hankow was available here today but belated dispatches from foreign sources there show the general strike did not materialize Saturday as planned. The situation was said to be easier, largely owing to the efforts of Chinese leaders to effect industrial peace.

Foochow still is a hotbed of trouble. Foreign dispatches say Swatow is suffering from labor agitation. Practically all American firms at Swatow are up due to strikes or being threatened with them.

Control of Foochow is declared to be virtually in the hands of thousands of radical students after evacuation of the northern troops. There were many student riots over the week end. And student mobs attempting to arrest members of the defeated Fukien Government broke into British and Japanese properties.

Available information indicates doubt as to whether the customs strike at Hankow will develop.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 6 (AP)—Formation of a "Three Province Self-Governing Association," composed of Chinese merchants of the provinces of Anhwei, Kiangsu and Chekiang, with the object in view of ending military rule in these states, was announced today.

The association avowedly will attempt to put control of the Government in the hands of the people themselves. It is pledged to refuse loans to military bodies. The movement is gaining some support among the labor unions and students. Some significance is attached to its appearance because, if successful, it might provide a buffer against control of the government machinery by the more extreme elements in the event of complete occupation by the southern army of the provinces named.

No material change in the situation in the Yangtze Provinces is expected pending possible action by Marshal Chang Tso-lin, Manchurian dictator and head of the new allied movement against the Cantonese.

It is generally recognized that the Southerners have a great task before them in consolidating their position in the territories acquired by their recent successes.

Cantonese troops have not yet entered Foochow, but the Southern flag has been hoisted there and certain members of the Kuomintang Party backing the Cantonese Government have been appointed to replace officials who held sway under the protection of Marshal Sun.

Northern troops continue to retreat from the city which now is held by the commander of a body of local troops, who with naval authorities have joined the Southerners.

No anti-foreign acts have been reported from Foochow.

AMOY, Dec. 6 (AP)—Chow Yen-ren, a subordinate general sympathetic to the Northerners, has retreated across the Fukien border in Chekiang province after evacuating Yenpinglu to the Cantonese.

General Chang-yi, defeated in defense of Foochow, seems to be engaged with the Cantonese forces south of Foochow.

Gen. Li Sen-chun, who deserted the northern cause and made overtures to the southerners after yielding Foochow to the Cantonese, is lingering north of Foochow. Under a recently adopted policy, the southerners are reluctant to muster in additional units of northern soldiers who renounce at least ostensibly their allegiance to the northern allies.

CANADIAN JUDGE EXTOLTS WORLD COURT

Public Opinion, He Declares, Is the Greatest Force

VANCOUVER, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—That righteous public opinion is the greatest force in the universe and is mightier than the sword, were the conclusions reached by Mr. Justice M. A. MacDonald, an eminent jurist of this Province and a close student of international affairs, in an address before the Vancouver Bar Association. Referring to the World Court of International Justice, the speaker said: "Today a court of international justice is established, so far as the machinery is concerned, even the United States adhering to it with, however, some embarrassing reservations. These reservations are designed merely to satisfy an unsettled public opinion within its own borders, the outcome of a policy of isolation, rather than to offer practical obstacles to the functioning of the Court."

"We have to develop the same confidence in the World Court as our courts in the domestic forum enjoy. As time goes on and international law becomes more clarified and a controlling public opinion compels the members of a World Court to recognize that they are representatives, not of the nations selecting them, but of the civilized opinions of mankind, it will receive the same sanction in a world sphere as our local courts enjoy in the domestic sphere. Therein lies the hope of permanent peace."

ALLEGED RUMRUNNERS RETURN TO AMERICA

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 6 (AP)—Several persons accused of connection with Pacific coast rumrunners who have fled into British Columbia from United States liquor conspiracy indictments, were reported preparing to return across the border, preferring possible arrest by American officers to questioning by a royal commission, sitting here.

The commission, appointed from

Ottawa, to investigate the Canadian Department of Customs and Excise, has dealt largely with the liquor traffic and has indicated a desire to interview many of the fugitives from American justice.

PORTLAND VOTERS CHOOSE CITY COUNCIL

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 6 (AP)—Portland voters went to the polls today for the sixth time this year. Their object in this, the final election of the year, was to choose a member of the city council and three members of the school committee, and to accept or reject a new zoning ordinance upon which a commission, appointed by the city council, has been working the past year.

Six candidates to succeed Councilor Freeman M. Grant were on the ballot—Ralph D. Brooks, Morris E. Dunn, Frederic E. Haskell, Alexander M. Menish, the Rev. Herbert F. Milligan, and Lester F. Wallace.

Outdoor Signs Made Artistic to Meet Billboard-Protests

Regard for Scenery and Traffic Safety Evincenced in Policy of Advertising Concerns

SAN FRANCISCO (Staff Correspondence)—Billboard advertising may be displayed with so much discriminating regard in order to lessen the ugliness of vacant lots and preserve the beauty of country drives that it is made attractive rather than "obnoxious," is the conclusion reached by western member companies of the Outdoor Advertising Association of America following recent studies.

These findings are not held to constitute in any way a justification of indiscriminate placarding along the highways. According to officials of leading advertising concerns, every effort is being made to eliminate any sign along the highways which obstructs the view or detracts from the scenery. This policy honestly adhered to has been found effective in avoiding resentment of the public.

One advertising concern which has a dominating place in the billboard advertising business in four western states co-operates with state automobile associations by yearly inspections of advertising locations on public roads. The company readily accedes to the judgment of automobile officials and abandons any setting held unsatisfactory to motoring interests.

The Outdoor Advertising Association of America has approximately 150 member concerns in 12 western

states including Texas. In 1925 patrons spent approximately \$10,000,000 with these advertising companies, a charge which paid for 60 per cent of all the outdoor advertising done that year, according to an advertising official.

Layout of structures and location now get first consideration in the selection of poster panel sites. Obligation to the public interest is seen as paramount to successful operations. A standard of practice, adopted by western advertising companies in conformity with rules of the national association, require that both painted display and poster advertising operators shall not place or post structures or copy so as to make a hazard to traffic or interfere with the view of natural scenic beauty spots.

These rules also forbid placement of advertising displays on rocks, posts, trees, fences, barricades or debris, on streets facing public parks or on streets purely residential in their nature. Members are also prohibited from tacking, tying or erecting cards, panels or signs of any description on structures.

MR. WALSH THANKS VOTERS OF STATE

Senator-Elect Pledges to Aid Progressive Legislation

WASHINGTON (AP)—David I. Walsh (D.), Senator-elect from Massachusetts, expressed in a statement today his gratitude to the voters of his state for having "so signally testified their confidence in my fidelity to their welfare and their willingness to trust me to represent them."

He said he felt "the weight of personal responsibility" imposed by the election, and proposed "to lend my aid without stint to every move, in progressive legislation that promises to lessen the cost of living and the burdens of taxation for the masses of the people; to diminish unemployment, to correct the abuses that have crept into our state and national politics; and to make our governments more efficient, more economical and more truly representative and responsive to the people's will."



First Prize
The Medal of Honor
won by

COMPTON'S PICTURED ENCYCLOPEDIA [for Children]

Awarded November 23, 1926 by International Jury of Awards, Sesqui-Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia. ~ ~ Highest Award Given to Any Encyclopedia or Reference Work for Children

THE day after the Armistice was signed the work of eighty great educators started—the building of an entirely new kind of encyclopedia for the children of a new world. In four years Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia was completed, ready for the hearty welcome at the 1922 meeting of 12,000 school superintendents.

Almost five years passed. Years of recognition—enthusiastic approval of hundreds of thousands of American parents—nation-wide endorsement of schools and libraries—eight new editions—branches in every large city in the United States—British edition—Italian edition.

Not yet five years old—and already the largest selling encyclopedia alphabetically arranged for children!

And now the distinguished International Jury of Awards, after weeks of sessions, has made its announcement: "We award to Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia the highest award given by this International Exposition to any children's encyclopedia or reference book—The Medal of Honor."

Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia was a new work compared with those older works also seeking the honor of the highest award. This was the first great International Exhibition which had been held since Compton's was published—its first opportunity to stand in line in open competition with encyclopedias for children built years ago. Yet, in this supreme test of merit, Compton's won—not the Gold, Silver, or Bronze Medal—but the highest award given—The Medal of Honor!

OFFICIAL ORDER OF THE AWARDS

which were given by the
International Jury of Awards

Highest Award

THE MEDAL OF HONOR
Won by
Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia

Second Highest Award

GOLD MEDAL

Third Highest Award

SILVER MEDAL

Fourth Highest Award

BRONZE MEDAL



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Governor Tells of Growing Prosperity for Massachusetts

Points to Record Per Capita Deposits and Manufacturing Activities and Urges Renewal of Faith in Bay State

"If Massachusetts is losing ground, how does it happen that the per capita deposits in the savings banks in New England exceed those of any other section of the United States?" Governor Fuller asks this question and answers it at the same time with the statement that Massachusetts is today going forward on a sound basis of growing prosperity. Writing in the second anniversary edition of Current Affairs, weekly magazine of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Governor adds:

"According to the latest census of manufactures in Massachusetts (for the year 1925) the total number of manufacturing establishments in operation in that year was 10,125. The total value of the products manufactured in these establishments during the year amounted to \$3,351,858,802, which exceeded the corresponding value in 1924 by \$225,721,657, or 7.2 per cent. The value of stock and materials used in manufacturing was \$1,721,156,000, and the difference between this amount and the value of the products was \$1,630,702,651, which is the value added by the various manufacturing processes."

8715,212,106 in Wages

"The average number of wage-earners employed in the 10,125 manufacturing establishments in the Commonwealth during the year was 593,035 and the total amount paid to wage-earners in the manufacturing industries was \$7,152,106. Returns for 1926, not yet complete, show still further increase in production. These are imposing figures and compare very favorably with the records for former years. It is true that manufacturers in Massachusetts have not been able to operate at full capacity continuously; at full capacity, for this ever done except during brief periods of great industrial activity. It should be borne in mind that plant capacity in nearly all of the important manufacturing industries was unduly expanded during the last two years of the war and during

the two years immediately thereafter and would be unreasonable to expect production to be maintained at the high peak reached in 1920.

Savings Lead Other Sections

"If Massachusetts is losing ground, how does it happen that the per capita deposits in the savings banks in New England exceed those of any other section of the United States, and that these deposits have been growing steadily from year to year and now exceed by over 7 per cent the amount of such deposits five years ago, even after eliminating the compounding of interest on earlier deposits?"

"When have come the large funds for expenditure in the purchase of the rapidly increasing number of automobiles, radios and other luxuries so universally enjoyed by our citizens if the wage-funds distributed and the return on investments have not made such purchases possible?"

No Lack of Employment

"How does it happen that the retail agencies are not overwhelmed with applications for relief, if unemployment is prevalent and hordes are walking the streets seeking means to earn their livelihood?"

"Who is paying the rentals for the unprecedented number of new dwellings and public and private garages which have been erected during the past three or four years if the heads of families are out of work?"

"Let those who have lost faith in Massachusetts answer these questions. They will show that our fellow citizens—men and women of courage and perseverance—that the key industries of Massachusetts have collapsed."

"Overcoming natural handicaps, Massachusetts—both pioneer and power in industry and trade—has won an enviable place in the markets of the world. Rising above temporary discouragements, ignoring the lamentations of the less courageous, she presses forward in old and new fields of endeavor—proud of her past, confident of her future!"

Music in Boston

Josef Hofmann

Josef Hofmann gave a piano recital yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall before a large audience, with this program: Preliminary and Fugue in E minor, Mendelssohn; Sonata No. 4 in F sharp, Scriabin; Nocturne in F sharp minor, Mazurka in C major, Andante Spianato e Grande Polonaise, Chopin; "The Old Scissor Grinder," Jeanne Behrard; Three Chinese Pieces, Abram Chasins; Voluntary, Balfrant.

The performance was a striking evidence of how a great artist can transmit an exceptionally light program into something rare and precious. It is needless to dwell now on Mr. Hofmann's tone, his cantabile, his shading, his architectural sense, his poetic imagination. Enough to say that they made the program through the Mazurka a joy to the ear. The Mendelssohn was a thing of "other loveliness. There was no attempt to play the Beethoven as if it had been op. 11. It was treated sympathetically as the expression of youthful melancholy it is. Scriabin the romantic, not yet moved to solve in music the problems of the universe, was exquisitely revealed, and the Chopin came caressingly to the ear. In the final Chopin number, the pianist seemed suddenly to feel a violent dislike for the piano, which we had thought an excellent instrument. So he proceeded to pound it unmercifully in the Polonaise and in several encores, and as for his treatment of it in the Balakireff, it was simply brutal. This was the first time we ever knew Mr. Hofmann to behave quite so badly. Therefore, we should report him to the S. P. C. P.

Ruth Posselt

Ruth Pierce Posselt, violinist, Paganini's D major Concerto, Tchaikovsky's Violin Concerto, arrived to hear this very young violinist. Miss Posselt is said to be 14 years old. It is now four years since New York and Boston heard her as a child prodigy. Whatever may ordinarily become of child prodigies, here is one at least who has developed into a musician of worth and interest.

Last evening Miss Posselt played the familiar Chaconne by Vitali, Paganini's D major Concerto, Tchaikovsky's Violin Concerto, and the "Bourgeois" by Debussy. The quartet spans a half hour. In that time, which seems brief as one hears the performance, is disclosed the composer's traverses as much loveliness as it seems possible for music of this kind to unfold. The first movement, Allegro Molto Moderato, abounds with lyric strands, melodies crowding on one another, each more lovely than the last. The Scherzo is bright and witty, and the Babbles vivaciously. In strong contrast stands the Adagio, full of emotional depths and poignant charm. The last movement, marked Allegro Molto, is full of forceful rhythms and vigorous motion.

The performers of this work deserve more than the passing notice afforded them. Such gleaming brilliance of vision, such rhythmic quality, such gentle yet rhythmic viola playing, and above all such splendid background and foundation as Mr. Sanromá afforded the piano part—from such performance it is the effectiveness of yesterday's music derive.

The novelty of Fauré's music depends principally on the fact that it seldom comes to actual performance. The program yesterday listed as well as Suite which was being given for the first performance anywhere. William Clifford Hellman, a member of the faculty at Harvard, has written a brief suite for flute and piano, dedicated to Mr. Fauré, who yesterday played the solo part while the composer himself traversed the music for the piano. Mr. Hellman's new music consists of three short movements, a poco lento, an Allegretto and a bright Allegro. A gentle pastoral thrum hovers over the work. It is

George Perkins Raymond, tenor, gave a recital at Jordan Hall Saturday afternoon. Celius Dougherty, pianist, proved an excellent and sympathetic accompanist. The concert was Mr. Raymond's first appearance in Boston, and he had prepared a program of unusual appeal.

With the exception of the last group of songs, which were in English, the entire list of Mr. Raymond's music was German. And so well

chosen and so carefully arranged was this music that a glance at the program invited anticipation. Brahms, Schubert, Schumann, Wolf and even Weber, the last represented by the forest aria from the first act of "Freischütz," were included. The concluding songs in English comprised music of worth and interest. From English composers there were W. Watts' "Shepherd's Song" and John Ireland's "Sea Fever," while John Alden Carpenter contributed two fine lyrics, "Green River" and "Serenade."

One cannot record that Mr. Raymond consistently matched fine performance with fine music, but there were many alleviating circumstances. Considering the fact that the singer became so discommoded during the early part of his program that he had to be helped from the stage, one may hardly judge his customary abilities from much of Saturday's performance. He courageously returned to the platform and completed his announced program with firmness and fortitude. Basing an opinion on the best part of Saturday's singing, it would seem that Mr. Raymond possesses many attractive characteristics. He has a tenor voice of good range and pleasant quality, and it seems altogether probable that another hearing under more auspicious circumstances would lead to more favorable outcome. C. S. S.

Chicago Opera Season

Several novelties and interesting revivals mark the repertory for the Boston season of the Chicago Civic Opera Company, at the Boston Opera House, Jan. 31 to Feb. 12. Operas new to Boston will be Giordano's "La Cenerentola," Honegger's "Judith," and Puccini's "Gianni Schicchi." Most important among the familiar pieces to be heard is "Tristan and Isolde," the only Wagner on the list. Others are Mozart's "Don Giovanni," and Donizetti's "The Daughter of the Regiment" (paired with "Pagliacci").

Alfano's "Resurrection," first heard last year, will be repeated, and Messerserg's "Boris Godunov" will be given with Mr. Marcoux instead of Mr. Chailapin as the Boris. Debussy's "Pelléas et Mélisande" retains the place. The other operas listed are "Aida" for the opening, "Faust," "The Jew of Silesia," "La Bohème," "Carmen," "Rigoletto," "La Traviata," and "The Barber of Seville." Each opera will have one performance.

Elsa Aasen, remembered from the German company of a few years ago, will be the Isolde. Maria Kurenik will appear for the first time in Boston in opera, singing coloratura parts. New singers will be Mme. Norena, soprano; Mr. Montesano, baritone; Arnold Lindt, tenor. Artists of former years who will return include Mmes. Gordon, Muzio, Raisa, Mason, and Van Gordon, and Messrs. Anseau, Cortis, Marshall, Benelli, and

Wellesley College Debaters



Miss Frances Furber of Watertown, Left, and Miss Jean Trepp of East Orange, N. J.

WELLESLEY AND YALE TO DEBATE TONIGHT

WELLESLEY, Mass., Dec. 6 (Special)—This evening at 8 o'clock in Billings Hall the debating clubs of Wellesley and Yale will meet for the first time. The question this evening is: "Resolved, That Co-Education, Similar to that in State Universities, Should Be Adopted in All Eastern Colleges."

The Wellesley team, which will support the question, consists of Miss Frances Furber of Watertown, president of the Wellesley Debating Club, and Miss Jean Trepp of East Orange, N. J.

Edward Jenkins '27 and Thomas Emerson '28 will represent Yale. There will be no judges and the decision will rest with the vote of the audience. The debate is to be conducted according to Oxford rules, the first speaker for the affirmative giving the rebuttal.

GIRL SCOUTS INVITE RUMMAGE DONATIONS

Whether it's trash, treasure or antiques, the Girl Scouts want it for their rummage sale, which is to be held in Horticultural Hall on Dec. 13, from 10 a. m. until 6 p. m. Miss Dorothy Batchelder is chairman of a large committee of girls and women, preparing for this sale. Houses throughout the Back Bay are being canvassed, attics are being cleared, and a quantity of old clothes, still fairly presentable, and articles of furniture and bric-a-brac are being collected.

A room has been reserved for contributions in the Boston Storage Warehouse on Westland Avenue, and anyone who wishes to contribute to the Christmas fund should bring articles directly to the warehouse, or notify Miss Batchelder, who will send someone after them. On Dec. 11, Girl Scouts themselves are going to turn to the assistance of the committee, by collecting more material from the homes of Beacon and Magborough Streets and Commonwealth Avenue. Miss Ruth Ballies is in charge of this special collection. Miss Helen Streeter is to conduct a "hat party" at her home, 280 Beacon Street, some time before the 11th, at which she and others will trim hats secured for the sale.

RAILROAD Y. M. C. A. PLANS OBSERVANCE

The Boston & Maine Railroad branch of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association will mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of its history this evening, with a dinner and entertainment at the Hotel Bellevue, starting at 7 o'clock. C. H. Wiggin, president of the committee of management of the railroad "Y," will preside, and Carl B. Smith is chairman of the anniversary dinner committee.

The speakers at the silver anniversary will include George K. Roper, major secretary of the transportation department of the New York Y. M. C. A.; John F. Moore, of the National Council of the Y. M. C. A. of New York; and William J. Hobbs, vice-president of the Boston & Maine Railroad, who has been a prominent Y. M. C. A. worker for many years. Officials of the Boston & Maine system, heads of departments and employees on the system will attend the dinner.

TUFTS AND BOWDOIN READY FOR DEBATES

Value of College Education to Be Subject

Tufts and Bowdoin Colleges will meet in their annual debate tomorrow night at 8 o'clock in Goddard Chapel. The teams will debate the resolution that the four years spent as undergraduates in college is time wasted. Tufts upholding the affirmative side. Dr. John A. Cogens, president, will preside.

For the first time in the long history of debating competition between these two traditional rivals, an attempt will be made to approximate the English style of debate where the question used is broad and generalized. The second innovation is concerned with the system of awarding the decision. In keeping with the modern trend, the winner of the debate will be chosen by the direct ballot of the audience.

The Bowdoin side of the question will be defended by Roger B. Ray '29, Thomas L. Downs Jr. '27, and T. Elliot Well '28.

The team which will represent Tufts will be composed of Baker Adams '27, Georgetown; Raymond J. Pay '29, Meriden, Conn.; and James E. Nickerson '27, West Harwich.

BOSTON CALL ACCEPTED

BIDDEFORD, Me., Dec. 6 (AP)—The Rev. R. G. Shell, pastor of the Jefferson Street Baptist Church, has accepted a call to Tremont Temple at Boston as first assistant to the pastor, the Rev. J. Masse. He will have charge of the brotherhood work and also of the men's brotherhood membership committee.

JUDGE DEMANDS SPEEDY JUSTICE

Certainty, and Quick Action Needed, Federal Justice Tells Audience

Quicker justice with less opportunity for appeals upon trivial technicalities was recommended by Judge James Madison Morton Jr. in an address at the Old South Forum yesterday on the question of improving the power of the courts to restrain crime. Judge Morton is judge of the United States District Court for eastern Massachusetts, but he said he speaks as a citizen and not as a member of the judiciary.

He said he considered most criticism of the administration of justice to be unfounded, and that the multiplicity of laws, and the lack of uniformity among the codes of the 48 states are responsible in a large measure for the shortcomings.

"What is needed in administering criminal law in America is certainty, not severity," the judge said. "It does no good to let 50 men go and then hold up some poor fellow who happens to have no influential friends and make an example of him. Criminal justice, to be efficient, must be speedy—the punishment must be associated with the crime, must be meted out while the offense is still fresh in the public memory."

"Absolute efficiency in the administration of law," he added, "would be attained by making every policeman a judge and jury, with no appeal from his decision or sentence; but, of course, people would not stand for that. The question is, how far shall we lower administrative efficiency to safeguard innocent suspects? There is no question but that it is now lowered too far by the ease of appealing on technicalities, especially in cases of minor offenses."

Touching upon the criticism of the jury system, Judge Morton said he believes that notwithstanding "uncertainty of some juries," the present system is preferable to the abolition of juries in favor of trial by judges.

"No judge nor any bench of judges," he said, "if put in the place of the jury system, could long withstand the accumulation of hostility that would pile upon them within a few months. The jury system, after years, each fresh jury is free of responsibility for any previous decision."

STATE TO RESUME LANGUAGE CLASSES

Enrollment will begin this week in the second series of classes in conversational Spanish and conversational French conducted by the Division of University Extension of the Massachusetts Department of Education. Both classes will be held in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library. The Spanish class will

RADIO TONIGHT

Tomorrow's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 11

Evening Features FOR MONDAY, DEC. 6

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

5:30 p. m.—News and weather. 7:15—Organ recital by Clifford. 7:30—WMAZ, Boston, Mass. (435 Meters) 4 p. m.—Shepard Colonial dance. 4:20—Irving Crocker. 4:30—News flashes. 4:35—From Metropolitan Theater. 5:05—The day in finance. 5:30—Dinner dance. 5:35—Helen Hayes, star in "Woman Every." 6:15—News flashes. 7:35—Weather report. 7:35—The Shimmers. 8:15—From Metropolitan Theater. 8:15—News flashes. 10:30—Dance music. 11:05—Richard Scott. 11:30—Organ recital by Carl Moore. 11:30—Organ recital by Carl Moore.

Tuesday Morning

9:15 a. m.—Christmas Carol. 10:30—WMAZ Women's Club. Dr. Robert Watson, first Presbyterian Church, will read "Shopping List," contra alto solo, Olga Mansfield; Marjorie Mills; Webster Sawyer; and Christmas carols. 11:30—Jean Sargent. 11:30—News flashes. 11:55—Time signals and weather report. 12 m.—Church concert, direction Edward Rosewald.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (518 Meters)

4 p. m.—Family welfare talk. Pannie Courney. 4:15—Arch. Ensembles. 5:15—Stock market and business news. 5:30—Boston Edison news. 6:15—Big Brother Club. M. Winthrop. 6:30—The day in finance. 7:15—Michael. 7:30—Santa Claus. 7:45—Michael. 8:15—Athena. 8:30—Catharine. 8:45—Catharine. 9:15—Brahms quartet. 9:45—"Billy" Moran. 10:15—"Billy" Moran. 10:45—Jacques Renard and his orchestra. 11:05—Radio forecast and weather.

Tuesday Morning

7:45 a. m.—Morning walk by Boston Y. M. C. A. and the Rev. Newton C. Fetter. 8:15—Rev. Newton C. Fetter. 8:30—Anne Bradford's half-hour for home makers. Edward McHugh, pastor of the First Baptist Church, will read "Gifts for Children." Anne Bradford. 9:30—Caroline Clark shopping service. 10:15—News.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (385 Meters)

8:15 p. m.—Hotel Lenox. Ensemble. 8:30—Adams House Orchestra. Direction Scott Holmes. 7:30—Market reports. 7:05—Organ recital, by Margaret Wright from the Capitol Theater. 7:30—Seventh lecture in "How to See and Read Plays," by Prof. Robert Emmett Rogers of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. 8:30—Capitol Theater Orchestra, under direction of J. Fred Turgon. 8:30—Talk by President Andrew J. Peters of Boston, Chamber of Commerce. 8:35—WBZ trio presenting violin. 8:45—Helen Hayes, star in "Woman Every." 9:15—News flashes. 9:45—The Shimmers. 10:15—From Metropolitan Theater. 10:15—News flashes. 10:30—Dance music. 11:05—Richard Scott. 11:30—Organ recital by Carl Moore. 11:30—Organ recital by Carl Moore.

WEEI, Hartford, Conn. (474 Meters)

8 p. m.—Children's period. 7:30—News. 7:45—Children's period. 7:50—Monday. 8:15—Children's period. 8:30—Monday. 8:45—Children's period. 9:00—Monday. 9:15—Children's period. 9:30—Monday. 9:45—Children's period. 10:00—Monday. 10:15—Children's period. 10:30—Monday. 10:45—Children's period. 11:00—Monday. 11:15—Children's period. 11:30—Monday. 11:45—Children's period. 12:00—Monday. 12:15—Children's period. 12:30—Monday. 12:45—Children's period. 1:00—Monday. 1:15—Children's period. 1:30—Monday. 1:45—Children's period. 2:00—Monday. 2:15—Children's period. 2:30—Monday. 2:45—Children's period. 3:00—Monday. 3:15—Children's period. 3:30—Monday. 3:45—Children's period. 4:00—Monday. 4:15—Children's period. 4:30—Monday. 4:45—Children's period. 5:00—Monday. 5:15—Children's period. 5:30—Monday. 5:45—Children's period. 6:00—Monday. 6:15—Children's period. 6:30—Monday. 6:45—Children's period. 7:00—Monday. 7:15—Children's period. 7:30—Monday. 7:45—Children's period. 8:00—Monday. 8:15—Children's period. 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Nation's Artistic Prosperity a Vital Thing, Says Mr. Kahn

Spoken Word Not to Be Displaced by Film, His Contentment—Present State and Future Prospect of Theater Discussed

Otto H. Kahn, president of the Metropolitan Opera Company and noted patron of the arts, visiting briefly in Boston to address members of the Repertory Theater on some aspects of the present state and future prospects of the American stage, thought it wholly unlikely that the films could ever displace the spoken word and that the theater, far from falling into the background, was utilizing a period of adjustment, strengthening its own resources and making its security for tomorrow.

Mr. Kahn spoke to his audience of approximately a thousand people from the standpoint of Boston's own Repertory Theater primarily, taking what it has accomplished as the indicated origin of a success he thought was assured and which would influence the success of other departments in the theater.

"If the Repertory Theater succeeds," he said, "it will not only be a pioneering achievement of incalculable value to its own community, but its effect will be pronounced upon dramatic art in the United States. There seems to me to be no doubt but what it will succeed."

Mr. Kahn spoke to his audience of estimating matter for observation was not so much that this Repertory Theater in Boston should succeed, artistically and financially, as that the Nation should, in general, hope constructively for a spiritual and artistic prosperity in its theater.

He pointed out, referring to the art collectively, that all of us need lifting from the daily rut, and that any and all of the arts are mighty elements for civic betterment and growth.

"Art," he said, "is democracy in its very essence. Art is a fundamental impulse which unites us. The person in the gallery at the opera, loving and appreciating music is, for the moment, richer than the bored person in the box."

"For those disinclined to dissociate art and financial return, art does pay dividends in dollars and cents. Although the most formidably appropriate advances have been made in the arts in the United States there are yet millions of people over the country who are hungry still for the compensations of music, painting and the theater."

"Beauty is happily coming to be thought a 'best policy' together with honesty in the United States. It is usual to hear Americans spoken of as intensely literal. But I believe there is a growing distinguished quality of idealism in us. The theater seems to me the chiefest of the arts because it embodies the ideal."

Your theater here is an admirable model, one looked to, over the country, more, perhaps, than you would

suppose. There goes, obviously and with unanimity, to Boston a certain trade mark of culture, I think. The prestige of Boston as a cultural center is conceded to be great. I think, therefore, to regard our theater here as a version of the battle of Bunker Hill in the contest for a better stage in the United States.

New York Situation
"Naturally I am critical of the stage situation in New York. New York has far too many theaters. There are too few in the rest of the country. The public wants the things the theater has to give. Theatrical managers have made the mistake of

Patron of Arts



OTTO H. KAHN

underestimating the quality of productions which will be pleasant and valuable to the public. The public trade mark of culture, I think. The would be supposed, to judge from some of the curious things mounted on New York stages. But that is not necessarily a permanent fault. The little theater, providing, increasingly, good theater, will help; it will become a very strong governing factor, in the course of time, one of the commercial managers must respect. But for one thing, in all the theater, there are many who have ability and dramatic insight themselves, and one day they may bring it to the theater. Genius, you know, is latent everywhere."

Mr. Kahn was introduced to the audience by Henry Jewett, director of the company.

MAINE EXHIBIT BEING PLANNED

State Committee to Take
Over Large Area at the
Sportsmen's Show

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 6 (Special).—Eleven live animals from the Maine woods will be included in the State of Maine exhibit at the New England sportsmen's show, to be held in Mechanics Building, Boston, Jan. 29 to Feb. 5, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association.

Plans for an elaborate display are being made by a general committee of state-wide organizations, comprising the State Department of Inland Fisheries, the State Forestry Department, Great Northern Paper Company, State of Maine Association and the Maine railroad. Members of this committee will appear before the Governor and council on Tuesday to submit the tentative plans and urge a state contribution of \$2500 toward the expenses which the putting on of the proposed exhibit will incur.

The Maine display contemplated will occupy an aggregate space of 109 foot feet. At one end will be a combined exhibit of the Maine Forestry Department and the Great Northern Paper Company, the latter organization contributing generously toward the cost of that feature of the show. Here will be emphasized the importance of fire protection in the woods. A miniature mountain lookout station will be set up.

At the other end of the Maine floor space the Maine Game Association, Acornbrook and the Boston & Maine railroads will have an attractive exhibit. The 64 front feet between the two exhibits mentioned will be occupied by the state department in charge of the fish and game activities. Pairs of deer, beavers, raccoons, and skunks and a bobcat will be displayed in cages. They will be loaned by Archie Pratt of Farmington.

Three fish tanks to be loaned by the United States Department of Commerce fisheries station at Woods Hole, Mass., will contain Maine yearlings, two-year-olds, and some specimens of large lake trout.

A modern log cabin, fully equipped, a camp of real Indians, and several other typical features will be included in the Maine exhibit. Six registered Maine guides will be in constant attendance.

New Brunswick has just appropriated \$2500 to exhibit in the show, and lake attractions in the Boston show. A live cow moose will be included in the New Brunswick display.

ATTEND MILK RATE HEARING

Lewis Goldberg and Leonard F. Hardy, members of the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission, will leave tomorrow night for New York, where a hearing on the proposed 20 per cent increase on milk rates will be resumed before the Interstate Commerce Commission on Wednesday.

TRADE LEADERS IN NEW ENGLAND

Federal Specialists Are Visiting Various Manufacturing Centers

Six United States Government commodity specialists are this week touring New England for conferences with manufacturers in a campaign to increase sales of products through an intensive study of more efficient marketing methods.

Today the delegation is visiting Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill and Attleboro, at least one of the party being in each of the cities. Tomorrow, members of the party are to be in Maine, at Portland, Lewiston and Auburn. Wednesday the delegation will be in Boston and participate in "Chamber of Commerce Week" as guests of the Boston Chamber at luncheon. One of the party will also visit Lynn on that day. Worcester and Brockton will be visited on Dec. 9 and Springfield and Boston on Dec. 10.

The six men, all specialists in their own lines, are: Arthur B. Butman, chief of the shoe and leather manufacturers division of the federal bureau; Edward T. Pickard, chief of the textile division; Walter S. Rastall, chief of the machinery and hardware division; A. Heath Onthank, chief of the domestic commerce division; Grosvenor N. Jones, chief of the finance and investment division; Eric T. Klag, chief of the specialized division.

Four of the men are familiar with products that figure largely in the export trade of the six New England states. Mr. Onthank is in charge of the commercial and industrial survey in this district which is being undertaken by the Department of Commerce, at the request of the New England Council and of business interests.

Combined exports of all New England states in 1925 were valued at \$1,612,492,482 and in the first quarter of 1926, at \$46,400,773. The increase these figures to a point where mills can receive a profit and subsequently benefit the general economic situation in New England, is a primary objective of the tour.

INDIANS CHOOSE REPRESENTATIVE

Simon Sotoma Elected to Go to Maine Legislature

EASTPORT, Me., Dec. 6.—For the next two years, starting in January, Simon Sotoma will be Representative to the Legislature from Maine's tiny and extreme east coast tribe of Passamaquoddy Indians and should be one of the conspicuous figures at the State Capital in Augusta when the lawmakers from all parts of this State are in session.

Every two years the Indians elect their Representative and a few days ago the event took place at the reservation on the banks of the front of River St. Croix, five miles from Eastport, where most of the tribe are now living and manufacturing baskets during the winter after trading for many weeks past with summer folk at the resorts.

Joe D. Sobocan also was out for the office of Representative. He is one of the Indian storekeepers, a trader in baskets and Indian novelties, and at one time was an efficient Indian policeman among the aborigines who first settled on the same narrow strip of land about 158 years ago. Sobocan received 21 votes and Sotoma 31, an unusually small vote being cast. None of the Indian women have yet been enrolled. They do not care for politics and have no desire to vote.

SPRING FOOTWEAR READY FOR MARKETS

Haverhill Salesmen Getting
Out With New Lines

HAVERHILL, Mass., Dec. 6 (Special).—Shoe salesmen during the last few weeks have been at the local shoe factories conferring with heads of firms and the style men and are now leaving for the big markets with the new lines of spring footwear.

In most cases the new lines are the largest sample lines in several seasons. While two or three shoes are being selected in each line, the samples are not restricted and number into scores. The new leathers and patterns have been picked after careful analysis of the trade.

The road men will make a quick trip to the markets and complete the circuit in time for the style show in Chicago, arriving there about Jan. 1, when the retailers of the country will be assembled for the National Shoe Retailers' convention.

The new shoes vary slightly in lasts and patterns from previous seasons. Last features the short vamp and the medium round to ball toe. Patterns are limited largely to straps, pumps, fancy open work oxfords and side-gores. Heels for street and sport wear range from 10-8 to 14-8 and for dress wear from 14-8 to 20-8.

Materials in all instances reveal a generous use of the new fancy leathers, including all the reptilians and embossed and printed leathers.

CALIFORNIA TEACHERS TO HEAR B. U. SPEAKERS

Two members of the Boston University faculty will be among the speakers at the program of the California Teachers' Association, southern section, in and near Los Angeles, Dec. 29 to 31. They are Prof. Ernest R. Groves, head of the sociology department, and Prof. John J. Mahoney, director of the Harvard-Boston University extension courses.

Professor Groves will also speak twice before the Parenthood conference of the Western States, Dec. 15 to 17. His subjects at that conference will be "The Drifting Home" and "Inside Tips for Fathers."

New B. & M. President Joins Chamber



Edwin C. Johnson, Chairman of the Membership Committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Signs George Hannauer, New President of the Boston & Maine Railroad, as the First New Member of the Current Drive. Andrew J. Peters, President of the Chamber, is at the Right.

HOW CHAMBER HELPS TRADE

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Johnson, who also described the work of the various other branches of the chamber, including the New England Affairs Bureau which has helped 75 other chambers of commerce during the last year.

Nearly 50 Cities Included in Commerce Chamber Week

Chambers of Commerce and trade boards throughout New England are co-operating in the Chamber of Commerce Week, with a special observance calling attention of each community to the civic value of such organizations. Nearly 50 such associations are taking active parts in this movement, which is expected to become an annual affair.

To start the week in Boston, Andrew J. Peters, president of the Boston Chamber and former Mayor of Boston, will broadcast a brief talk through WBZA at 8:30 tonight. He will outline the purpose of Chamber of Commerce week, pointing out the constructive work being done by commercial organizations throughout New England.

Mal. Gen. John F. O'Ryan, president of the Colonial Air Transport Company, will fly to Boston from New York tomorrow in the first three-engined Fokker airplane to be placed on the Boston and New York route. He is coming here especially to participate in the chamber of commerce luncheon at the transportation day luncheon at the chamber tomorrow noon. It was planned to have Gen. James G. Harbord, head of the Radio Corporation of America, fly to Boston with General O'Ryan but General Harbord was unable to come.

Transportation by air, rail, and water will be discussed at the luncheon tomorrow. In addition to General O'Ryan, speakers will be: Homer Loring, chairman of the board of directors of the Boston & Maine railroad, and Joseph W. Powell, chairman of the governing board of the Maritime Association of the chamber.

Wednesday will be celebrated with a luncheon at the chamber as Civic Day. Trade and Industries Day will be celebrated Thursday at the Boston Chamber. Friday evening the observance will end in Boston with the inaugural dinner to President Peters.

YALE COMMENCEMENT SPEAKERS ARE NAMED

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 6 (AP).—Speakers and committee members from the college class of 1927 for next June's commencement at Yale University were announced yesterday.

Ray Richards of Woodmere, L. I., will be class orator; Hannibal Hamilton of Brooklyn, N. Y., class historian and John H. Pierson of New York City, class poet. The speakers to represent Sheffield Scientific School's senior class have not yet been chosen.

POLICE IN NEW QUARTERS

Executive officials of the Boston Police Department began their regular routine work in the new headquarters building at Berkeley and Stuart Streets today, final removal from the old headquarters building in Pemberton Square having been completed yesterday. Herbert A. Wilson, commissioner, and his office staff were at their desks on the seventh floor of the new structure, while Michael H. Crowley, superintendent, and the deputy superintendents and their forces of clerks were busy with the day's routine and business which had accumulated incident to the removal of the department Saturday and yesterday.

CAR MEN'S UNION ELECTIONS

Charles H. Clark, seeking reelection for president of the Boston Car Men's Union, today was opposed by Pierce F. Quinn, in a lively race for the Old Franklin schoolhouse where the voting took place. Timothy J. Regan faced strong competition for re-election as business agent by Matthew J. McLaughlin, whom he defeated for that office a few years ago, but who polled a higher vote at the primary two weeks ago. Approximately 5000 ballots were expected to be cast as the polls will remain open until 10 p. m.

CIVIC LEAGUE PROTEST HEARD

Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, said today that he was considering the allegations of violations of the laws in the return of the Republican State Committee contained in a bill of complaints filed by five legal voters and presented to him Saturday by Conrad Crocker, attorney for the Liberal Civic League of Massachusetts. Mr. Cook said that he hadn't decided yet what course of action to take.

BOSTON SPEEDS SNOW REMOVAL

New Emergency Equipment
in Action—Store Area
Opened to Motorcars

Boston's new emergency snow removal equipment is in action today, with the result that the downtown retail and financial districts are cleared sufficiently to allow nearly a normal flow of traffic and trade. Mayor Nichols said that 57 of the 60 new seven-ton trucks are at work, and that he believes this added force will save the city from \$50,000 to \$75,000. Boston's retail trade alone, the Mayor said, amounts to far more than \$500,000 daily, especially at this season, and the streets were cleared early to facilitate business.

This afternoon's report to Mayor Nichols showed that 2053 men were at work on the snow of which 1300 were city employees. Ten contractors hired by the city to supplement its snow removal operations are at work in the Back Bay, Dorchester, South Boston and the more outlying districts. The city has 118 trucks at work on the snow while the contractors have as many. The city has 240 single horse carts and trucks at work on the streets, also.

"This snowfall will cost the city about \$100,000 in its removal," said Mr. Nichols. "This money is at hand for provision for emergencies such as this has been made in the reserve fund we carry."

The Mayor said that reports from the highway division showed that the market district, the North and South Terminal stations, the downtown shopping districts, Park Square district and Huntington Avenue and Boylston Street were well cleared of snow. The Park Department is making good progress in Commonwealth Avenue and Jamaica.

Reports were that trolley service on the Elevated and Eastern Massachusetts Street Railways was nearly normal before noon today.

The snowfall was estimated at about 12 inches. Precipitation continued for 20 hours, and when it ceased delayed steam, electric and motor traffic of all kinds as well as coastwise shipping. Because of the lightness of the snow the railroads and the trolley cars in the suburban service were not greatly delayed, but incoming trains from distant points were from two to four hours late last night and earlier today.

The State Police patrol in outlying sections where snowdrifts were heavy realized from their motorcycles to the horses which are maintained by the force for emergency use of just this kind. Some patrolmen in the state service used their automobiles instead of the motorcycles.

PARK GIFT OFFER BEFORE THE VOTERS

Northampton to Act on Accepting 110-Acre Tract

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Dec. 6 (Special).—Visits of rare scenic beauty and ample space for the formation of athletic fields are afforded in the proposed Look park gift to Northampton. A referendum on the offer of Mrs. Fannie B. Look of the 110-acre tract with a \$100,000 cash gift for permanent improvements and a trust fund of \$125,000 for maintenance will be acted on at the city elections tomorrow.

Many residents have indicated their desire to accept the gift, which practically comprises the old Warner Farm in North Main Street, Florence. The tract is about one mile west of the center of Florence on the Berkshire Trail, and its natural topography is ideal for park purposes.

There is a pond near the entrance which has been available as skating rink for several years. At the back of the pond is a gentle rise which forms a natural amphitheater. The property was once leased by the Northampton Country Club before it purchased its present golf course. The club house and clubhouse still stands on the property, and could be used as a general utility house. There is a large farmhouse and set of barns near the main entrance.

Wellesley Melody Advocated for "America the Beautiful"

Alumna Urges Hamilton Tune Long Used by College—
Music Clubs' Federation Has Offered Prize for
Mass-Singing Arrangement for Mixed Voices

Responses already made to the announcement of a prize offered by the National Federation of Music Clubs for music to the poem, "America the Beautiful," by Katharine Lee Bates, that will be suitable for mass singing, indicates keen competition.

Advocates of one or more of the more than 60 musical settings for the words are coming forward with pleas for their own favorite tunes. Among these is a letter from Mildred N. Frost of Newton Center, who received a B. A. and M. A. from Wellesley College. She writes:

"I quite agree that the tune of 'Maerna' is entirely unsuitable. What I cannot understand is why you ever made the mistake of fact that 'America the Beautiful' was once printed to the tune of 'Maerna' and fell to mention the fact that in the Wellesley College songbooks it is and always has been printed to music written expressly for it by Charles G. Hamilton. I have never been able to comprehend why people have insisted on singing it to 'Maerna' when at Wellesley it has always been sung to our own music."

"In the 'Songs of Wellesley,' copyright 1897, published at Wellesley, Mass., it is printed to music by Clarence G. Hamilton in two sharp, in the latest 'Wellesley Song Book,'

NEW HAMPSHIRE BOY CLEARING WOOD-LOT WITH AID OF A GOAT

Woodrow Foss Cuts and Hauls
Birches While His Father
Chops for Firewood

DURHAM, N. H., Dec. 6 (Special).—Not many boys of 13 years are able to keep a goat busy hauling cordwood from the woodlot while their father chops it for firewood. This is part of what Woodrow Foss of Barrington, N. H., is doing as the result of taking a forestry project in a 4-H club.

When Woodrow heard his father say that he must get in more wood before winter set in, he went down into the woodlot of mixed pines and hardwoods and began to take out gray birches. He found that in doing so he was releasing hundreds of suppressed young pines.

One day Elizabeth Doren, county club agent, seeing the boy industriously swinging his axe, told him about the forestry project and county contest, which runs till Jan. 1, 1927. The winner will receive the county forestry championship and a bronze and silver loving cup, donated by the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests.

Woodrow decided to enter the contest immediately and picked out a place on the 10-acre woodlot where the birches were thick and the pines needed pruning. He has worked on this area in spare hours for about 1½ months now and has cleared nearly a quarter of an acre and removed about 200 cords of birches.

Saturday mornings find his leading his young goat, which is not entirely broken in yet—hitched to a two-wheeled cart which Woodrow made for himself—down the road 1¼ miles to his woodlot. The goat stands patiently hitched to a near-by bush while his owner cuts a load of wood for him to haul. He swings his axe like an experienced woodsman and seldom misses the mark.

ANDOVER CHURCH OBSERVES CENTENARY

ANDOVER, Mass., Dec. 6 (AP).—West Parish Church celebrated its one hundredth anniversary yesterday with special services. The Rev. Chas. S. Mills, D. D., of New York City, a grandson of Peter Smith, one of the church's earliest deacons, and a leader among the Congregationalist group of America, preached the sermon.

Dr. Frank R. Shipman, pastor of the South Church for more than 20 years and president of the Atlanta Theological Seminary, also assisted at the services. Music was furnished by the Weber Quartet of Boston.

Houses of Old Marblehead Tell Many Tales of the Past

No Less Than Eight Ancient Structures, Including
a Church and a Barn, Related to History
of the Eighteenth Century

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Dec. 6 (AP).—The houses of ancient Marblehead can tell many a tale. The Brimblecom house, for example, set the fashion for summer residences in this country. John B. Brimblecom built it more than 200 years ago, because he felt that after living in England during the winter this was a good place to come for the summer. Eventually he made it his all-year-round home.

The Squire Gregory house holds the secrets of the days when its component parts were assembled in the meeting house of the Second Congregational Church, of which the Rev. Edward Holyoke, afterward president of Harvard College, was the pastor. When the church was torn down a century after its erection in 1716 the material was used to build the Gregory house, the pews being transformed into paneling for the rooms.

The Selman House
Then there is the Selman house, its interior a tribute to the perseverance of William Bartol, a famous artist more than 100 years ago. Completely covering the four walls of one of the rooms is an oil painting which it took the artist more than a year to complete. The oak door of this house, fashioned from timber growing near the site, has been in steady service since 1716.

The Major Pedrick house when recently restored yielded treasures for the antiquary. When comparatively modern partitions were torn down a six-foot fireplace was revealed in what was formerly the chimney, together with some bits of notable wood carving. Some of the original white pine boards in the floors were found to be more than 18 inches wide. This was a fashionable residence in Revolutionary days. Major Pedrick commanded the small party of colonials who resisted the British Colonel Leslie's attempts to enter Salem with his soldiers several weeks before the Concord and Lexington fights.

Brought From England

The Robie mansion has a window containing the original small panes of glass brought from England when it was built 300 years ago. For the last century it has been useless because the owner of the adjoining property built a house so close to the mansion that nothing but a blank wall can be seen from this window.

Another window story is told by St. Michael's Episcopal Church. When the edifice was renovated in 1838 four of the original windows brought from England in 1714 were replaced by stained glass memorial windows given by friends of the church. Some architects have insisted that the old windows, now stored in an attic, are needed in their former places to give the church artistic integrity.

The old port's passion for preserving its landmarks extends even to barns. The old Selman barn, where Captain John Selman mounted his horse to ride away to the Battle of

ENGLISH COURSE NEEDS STUDIED

Fall Meeting of New England Teachers Will Be Held
in Boston on Dec. 11

The twenty-sixth fall meeting of the New England Association of Teachers of English will be held in Boston next Saturday, Prof. Roy Davis of the Boston University College of Business Administration, president of the association, announced. With "Points of View in Literature and Composition" as the general topic, the association will hold four sectional conferences, to be followed by a general conference.

A college conference will be held from 9:30 to 11 a. m. at the Boston University College of Business Administration Building, 525 Boylston Street. Ralph P. Boas of Mount Holyoke College will be the chairman. "The Responsibility of Colleges for Training of Teachers of English" will be the subject.

Problems in Training
At the Normal School and Teachers' College conference, also at 9:30 in the College of Business Administration Building, Miss Katherine H. Shute of Teachers' College will be the chairman and the subject will be "Problems in Teacher Training." Speakers will be Miss Maude B. Crockett of Framingham, Charles E. Thomas of Framingham, and Prof. William G. Hoffman of Boston University.

The high school conference, which will be held at 9:30 in the auditorium of the Boston University College of Practical Arts and Letters, 72 Garrison Street, will be preceded by an organ recital given through the kindness of Dr. Warren of the college faculty. Samuel F. Holmes of Worcester Academy will preside. Harold H. Wade of Worcester Academy, and C. G. Howe of the General Electric Company will speak.

Comprehensive Program Arranged

At the elementary school conference in the lecture hall of the Public Library at 9:30, Prof. Everett L. Getchell of the Boston University School of Education will preside. Lillian M. Cuddy of the Appleton School, Cambridge; Emma F. Jenkins of Robert Treat Paine School, Dorchester, and Professor Getchell will be the speakers.

Following the conferences at 11:30 a general meeting in the lecture hall of the Public Library will be presided over by Mr. Davis. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, will make the opening remarks; Mrs. Lucy Jenkins Franklin, dean of women at the university, will speak on "Imaginal Reactions of Authors," and Walter Prichard Eaton, novelist, will speak on "English as She Is Spoke."

POULTRY SHOW LIST IS GROWING DAILY

Entries From All Parts
of Country Coming In

Bunker Hill, has just been restored after a long years of neglect. Under one of the floor boards was found a document giving evidence that Captain Selman leased the schooner Franklin to use in fighting British naval vessels and privateers in the fall of 1775.

The one house familiar to all visitors is the Selman house, a famous example of colonial architecture used as a museum by the Marblehead Historical Society.

ENTRIES FROM ALL PARTS OF COUNTRY COMING IN

Entries for the forthcoming Boston Poultry Show, according to W. B. Atherton, superintendent of the show, far exceed the list which made last year's exhibition one of the most remarkable in the history of such events in Boston and include names from as great a distance as Holland.

The Carolinas, Wisconsin and far points in Canada will be represented by championship entries and New England and the Middle States, contributing their usual quota of the breeds for which these localities are famous, will bring the entry list to a point which will eclipse anything of its kind held since before the war.

Not the least feature of the show will be the entry from the Boys and Girls' Club which last year contributed more than 600 entries and, likely, Mr. Atherton believes, to increase that number this year by several hundred. The pigeon, rabbit, and guinea-pig entries are far ahead of last year, and it has been decided to have a division of silver foxes as an added feature and because public interest in this animal is on the upgrade. Some of the notable flocks from New England, New York State, the middle West, and Canada will send their championship representatives.

The Massachusetts Agricultural College will have supervision of the lecture courses scheduled for afternoons and evenings during the week with specialists in the various poultry departments to speak. The poultry show closes this evening, Mr. Atherton's office, 165 Tremont Street.

DRIVING LICENSES REVOKED

Revocations and suspensions of automobile drivers' licenses last week numbered 565, according to Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of motor vehicles. This is 189 more than in the previous week, and also 189 more than the same week last year. Of these revocations, 114 were for driving after drinking liquor. Courts of the State during the same time convicted 111 persons on this charge and committed 11 to jail.

WARNING VOICED ON GOVERNMENT LIQUOR CONTROL

Andrews Plan Regarding
Medicinal Supply Divides
Prohibition Groups

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The question whether the Government can adequately control distribution of medicinal liquor through a private corporation, as proposed by the Treasury Department, has been raised by the United Committee for Prohibition Enforcement at the conclusion of its annual meeting here. The support of the organization, with that of other prohibition groups, which have concluded a series of conferences, has been asked by Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who originated the plan to replenish the supply of medicinal liquor by forming a private corporation under government control to take over its manufacture and distribution.

Clinton N. Howard of Rochester, chairman of the United Committee, has refused to fall into line with other prohibition groups which have gone on record for the proposed legislation which is being drafted at the Treasury Department. To a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Howard explained his opposition.

Opposing View Outlined
"The danger in the plan," he said, "is that it will be the opening wedge to the adoption of something like the Quebec plan for Government participation in the liquor business, with the added disadvantage that it will be extremely difficult to control the distribution of liquor through the medium of an independent corporation." The Quebec plan applies to beverage liquor but a similar plan applied to medicinal liquor offers the worst opportunity to abuse the constitutional right of the Government to control medicinal liquor. "We would prefer to see direct Government purchase and distribution, if it is true that the present stocks must be replenished—a proposition that is open to question."

"The Andrews plan opens the door to political pressure for the privilege of manufacturing the legalized stocks, further, it puts the Government in the position of granting special concessions to the manufacturers who are to furnish the future supply."

Mr. Howard said that prohibition leaders are by no means unanimously for the Andrews plan. His organization, for one, has no intention of going on record in its support until the details are worked out and valid objections answered, he declared.

Campaign in Pennsylvania
Mr. Howard has conferred with Senators active in the move to unseat Senator-elect William S. Vare of Pennsylvania on the ground of alleged political fraud in obtaining votes and of utterances "treasonable to the Constitution." He will open a campaign in Pennsylvania, holding mass meetings in every part of the State to arouse public interest in the issue of clean politics and law enforcement.

The purpose of this campaign, Mr. Howard explained, is not to bring pressure to bear on the Senate to influence its decision, but to keep the voters awake to the importance of the issues involved and to insure a "clean and fair election" in 1928.

"I expect to get 100,000 Republican names on a petition protesting against the seating of a man who by his public utterances has gone on record as opposing enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, and who can thus be charged with disloyalty to the Constitution," he said.

How to Obtain Capital
Where to obtain necessary capital, the most difficult phase of the Government's new plan for manufacture and distribution of medicinal liquor, supplies by a government-controlled private corporation, remains to be settled by Treasury officials, who will ask Congress to approve the project.

Mr. Andrews has been holding conferences with Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and with distillers who are familiar with the costs of "medicinal liquor," to determine a financial scheme which can be written into the new bill before it is presented to Congress.

The latest estimates given by Mr. Andrews call for a capital of \$20,000,000 for the first and \$15,000,000 for the second year of operation of the corporation. Treasury officials hope that private capital, rather than Government funds, will be forthcoming to finance the venture. If it is necessary for the initial capital to come from the Treasury, however, it would be repaid within a short time.

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and the corporation would then balance its income and expenses with a small margin of profit, he explained.

World Purchase Stocks
According to Mr. Andrews' tentative plans, the corporation would be organized with seven directors, who would negotiate with each owner of liquor now in warehouses for purchase of the existing stocks. These directors would be appointed either by the Executive or the Treasury Department. The Government would own none of the stock in the corporation, so there can be no charge that "the Government is going into the business of manufacturing whiskey," Mr. Andrews explained. A small number of plants necessary to replenish present stocks would be taken over by the corporation.

So far, there has been little public reaction to the Andrews plan pro or con. That will crystallize when the plan is put before Congress in the form of a bill, Mr. Andrews believes. When the details of the plan have been more carefully worked out and when the necessity for strict government supervision of medicinal liquor to prevent diversion is understood, he believes there will be little opposition to his request for Congressional authorization.

CHANG TSO-LIN CALLED KEY TO THE SITUATION IN CHINA

Mukden War Lord Regarded as Dominant Figure in
North and Real Power in Capital

SHANGHAI (Special Correspondence).—The situation along the upper Yangtze-Kiang continues to be a very uncertain one, with all sorts of conflicting and very slightly authenticated reports arriving here daily. As a matter of fact, there is no really authoritative source of information within the present embroiled area, and it is left to the editors of the English-printed newspapers in Shanghai and Hong Kong and Tientsin to decide for themselves which of the reports they receive are likely to be the least distorted.

The key to the present political situation now appears to be the Mukden War Lord, Chang Tso-lin. With the present Government in Peking extremely shaky, he is the dominant figure in the north and the real power in the capital. With the fall of the important Russo-Asiatic bank, whose operations are closely connected with those of the Chinese Eastern Railway in which Chang is keenly interested, the financial status of the present Government becomes very shaky, and it is imperative that some qualified person assume the portfolio of Minister of Finance.

Dr. Koo's Position
It is the most thankless task in Chinese affairs at present, as it always is anywhere under a condition of civil war, and no one at all capable of handling it wants it. Hsieh Jen-hu, the Vice-Minister, lately refused it, and Dr. Wellington Koo, who at this moment has not assumed the proffered position of acting Premier, has requested Pan Fu, Chang Tso-lin's financial adviser, to become Minister of Finance. This is at the presumed instance of Chang Tso-lin, who is the real power behind the present government, and who, in point of fact, has raised Wellington Koo to the acting premiership.

Dr. Koo is, however, by no means enthusiastic about holding any cabinet post as things are now. His position is, in fact, a delicate one; and in the event of a southern triumph he will be decidedly persona non grata at Peking, or indeed anywhere else in China. As already suggested, the possibility is strong that Chang Tso-lin himself may assume the Presidency of the Republic before long, especially if he decides to support Sun against Chiang with his entire Fengtien army.

"Revolt" in Canton
According to a cable story to an American paper another element has now been injected into the situation in the form of a revolt in Canton by Chen Kwang-ming. It is necessary, however, to understand the exact significance of this, even if the cable report is true, and that is a very questionable. Chen Kwang-ming is a Lieutenant of Sun Yat-sen, and when Mr. Andrews has been holding conferences with Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and with distillers who are familiar with the costs of "medicinal liquor," to determine a financial scheme which can be written into the new bill before it is presented to Congress.

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CAPITOL TO SEE A. F. OF L. ACTIVE

To Be Unusually Alert in
Incoming Congress, Says
President Green

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON.—Two important matters of public policy are dealt with by William Green in the current issue of the American Federationist.

In the results of the congressional election of 1926 he finds disclosed definite political trends and a growing "independence in voting." The political march, he says, "have little cause for satisfaction. The American Federation of Labor followed its established nonpartisan policy and believes that the results justify the wisdom of the policy. An increased number of members of the Senate and the House are sympathetic to the cause of Labor."

"Labor is interested in a number of important legislative proposals

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that will come before Congress and confidently expects favorable action. The voice of the United States has a right to expect Congress to face legislative issues squarely and to take definite action. Evasion of issues is fundamentally the same as rejection. The American Federation of Labor expects to have a large interest with unusual care in the coming Congress."

The other public question dealt with by Mr. Green is that of international relations. "Europe is regaining her economic equilibrium," he points out. "Abolition of customs between nations, an international steel cartel, preparations for an international economic conference are headlines that reflect definite progress in handling the problems of Europe. On the other hand, we find a growing feeling that the United States must take advantage of European difficulties and wants to avoid any responsibility of meeting the problems of Europe."

"In the meanwhile commerce and the various mediums of combination and transportation bind the peoples of all countries more closely. These developing opportunities bring reciprocal responsibilities. Even though we are geographically remote from many issues, yet we cannot isolate our interests or avoid responsibility for doing our part in the development of higher standards of international relations."

"Threatening clouds are gathering round China. We have interests in China. We have a traditional policy of friendship toward China. China looks to us to maintain certain standards in international politics."

"We are a rich and fortunate country—a creditor country. But that does not justify bad manners or indifference. Even a short-sighted, selfish policy would forbid an arrogant attitude or a refusal to discuss proposals."

"We know that wars cannot be abolished unless we substitute alternative courses. Labor believes that the rank and file of our citizenry want our Government to do its full part for the development of agencies to deal with issues concerned with international relations."

RUBBER PRICE POOL
REPORTED APPROVED
American Group's Officials
Conferred With Government

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—An announcement of a \$40,000,000 pool formed in New York by automobile and tire interests to finance rubber purchases, is understood here to indicate that Government approval has been obtained. There has been no formal statement regarding the Government's attitude, but the representatives of the American group, which has formed the new pool conferred informally with the Department of Commerce and the Department of Justice before reaching a decision.

The plan, which is primarily to finance the accumulation of a reserve of rubber for the use of the military, is foreign interests, sought to pyramid the price of crude rubber, is said to have been found unobjectionable by the officials who studied it.

For several years all business plans in which foreign interests were involved have been submitted before-hand to the State Department and informally discussed by the promoters and officials. Similarly, business matters of far-reaching scope which might interfere upon legislation are talked over with the officials charged with enforcing the law before they are carried out.

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Correct Feminine Apparel
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Fireproof Depository for Household Goods and Works of Art
Vaults for Silver, Furs and other valuables.
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Schwarzschild's
Silverware—Jewelry
Novelty
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Diamond and Platinum Pieces a Specialty

Willis-Smith-Crall Co.
Incorporated
Norfolk's Quality Furniture Store
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Norfolk, Va.

One-Body Legislature Plan Favored in South Dakota

Single Chamber Backed by Governor-Elect—
Proposal May Go to Voters

SIOUX FALLS, S. D. (Special Correspondence).—First of the states of the American Union to adopt an initiative and referendum amendment to its Constitution, back in the nineties, South Dakota may be the first to adopt the plan of a one-body Legislature, with a limited number of members who would meet in practically continuous session.

William J. Bulow, who, on Jan. 1, will become the first Democratic Governor of South Dakota in a period of about 25 years, has declared himself in favor of a unicameral assembly. This is expected to swing strong support to the plan, as the Democrats have more members in both the upper and lower branches of the Legislature than for many years. Moreover, it is announced that the plan will be one of the planks in Mr. Bulow's legislative program.

Championed sentiment in favor of a Legislature with but a single house, advocated here for several years, is illustrated by several leading newspapers which formerly opposed the plan and are now supporting it.

Action Predicted
In view of the stand of Governor-elect Bulow and many newspapers in predicting a change in the Legislature which meets in January will submit the question to the voters at the general election in 1928.

The originator of the unicameral plan, South Senator Robert E. Dowdell, a veteran legislator of Sanborn County, who first proposed a one-body Legislature of 15 to 21 members a number of years ago. The plan did not obtain respectable support until the 1925 session, when a number of legislators favored submitting it to the voters for adoption as a constitutional amendment.

Senator Dowdell proposes that the legislative powers be vested in a state legislative assembly composed of 15 members, one from each of the judicial and two from each of the three congressional districts of South Dakota.

The members would be elected by the voters and would be subject to recall. The plan provides that the full time and best efforts of the members shall be given and rendered in service to the State; that they shall receive an annual salary of not less than \$2500 nor more than \$5000, and five cents a mile for each mile necessarily traveled in the performance of their duties.

Four Meetings a Year
The plan further provides that the first Tuesday in each January, April, July and October shall be legislative assembly days; upon assembling, if a new law or laws be deemed necessary, they may be put to first and second readings, but in no case, save an emergency, shall a bill be put to third reading and final passage at the session introduced.

Such legislation finished, the assembly would recess, as a legislative body, until the next assembly date, during which recess the members, divided into sub-committees, would investigate the needs of the charitable, penal and educational institutions, and other state undertakings, in support of which they might be called upon to appropriate the taxpayers' money, and in performance of other duties imposed upon them. The Governor would have a seat in the assembly, without vote.

Governor-elect Bulow's proposal differs but little from that of Senator Dowdell. He would be satisfied to have the one-body legislature consist of 15 to 21 members, as a substitute for the present State Senate and House of Representatives, which have a total of nearly 200 members, and which meet once in two years for sessions which are limited to 60 working days each.

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THE CENTRAL
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Make this "Your Bank"
SAVINGS AND COMMERCIAL
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED
Corner 3rd and Broad Streets
RICHMOND, VA.
"Friendly Banking Service Just Where you need it."

Among the members of the undergraduate classes who are on the honor roll are the following Massachusetts girls: 1927: Miss Eleanor Deland, Vineyard Haven; Miss Grace Farrel, Boston; Miss Grace Loveland, Wellesley; Miss Marion Warren, Grafton, 1928: Miss Barbara Allen, Brookline; Miss Barbara Chase, Holyoke; Miss Elizabeth Collins, Walham; Miss Ruth Graham, Amherst; Miss Grace Lee, Amherst; Miss Doris Rich, West Roxbury, 1929: Miss Claire Angus, New Bedford; Miss Barbara Bowne, Winchester; Miss Jane Bradley, Lee; Miss Helen Brockelmann, Pittsburgh; Miss Elizabeth Budish, Worcester; Miss Elsie Collier, Gardner; Miss Elsie Cooke, Lowell; Miss Evelyn Eunice, Brookline; Miss Muriel Heller, Newton Center; Miss Lillian Kruger, South Boston; Miss Barbara Pease, Groton; Miss Elizabeth Storer, Melrose; Miss Hilda Wright, Watertown; Miss Rosemary Wyman, Wellesley, 1930: Miss Regina Anderson, Worcester; Miss Marion Fuller, Worcester.

Record registration of golfers totaled 52,734 at the Franklin Park course and receipts were \$30,135, according to the Park Department's annual report to Mayor Nichols. In June and July, 2300 to 2500 golfers used the course weekly. More than 500 appeared Saturdays and a record crowd for this season was 639 in one day.

The department eliminated many of the transient players by increasing the green fee from \$1 to \$3 to the satisfaction of the annual permit holders who numbered 1785. It was pointed out that fewer than 10 paid the \$3 compared with 130 who paid the old fee of \$1. On Sundays, when the hours of play were restricted to four hours, there was an average attendance of 200 to 240. There were 9792 visiting players who used the course last summer.

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This view, of course, it was shown is predicated upon the assumption that the credits extended are at all times based on the capacity of the borrower to repay within a reasonable time.

PHI BETA KAPPA
FOUNDING HONORED
WELLESLEY, Mass., Dec. 6 (Special).—As part of the celebration of the one hundredth and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Society of Phi Beta Kappa, the Wellesley chapter will hold a banquet this evening in Alumni Hall. The Wellesley chapter will entertain the honor students of all the classes of the undergraduate body, and members of Phi Beta Kappa in the nearby colleges. The speaker of the evening will be Prof. Wilbur C. Abbott, of Harvard University. Miss Ellen Pitts Pendleton, president of Wellesley College, will report on the meeting of the United Chapters which was recently held at William and Mary College, where the society was started.

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New Institute of Politics Opens for Western States

Conference at Riverside, Calif., Patterned
After Williamstown Summer Forums

By a Staff Correspondent

RIVERSIDE, Calif., Dec. 6.—With the promise of duplicating for western states the opportunities afforded each summer since 1921 by the Institute of Politics at Williamstown, Mass., the Institute of International Relations has opened its first session here.

Dr. Rufus B. Von Kleinsmid, president of the University of Southern California, and chairman of the institute, is introducing the program.

"The idea of internationalism is not new in our country; but for many years we have been so busy with internal affairs that we have scarcely had time to talk over the back fence with our neighbors. For this reason it is difficult for the world to understand America, and it is equally true that it is difficult for America to understand the world."

"During recent years, however, we have, to a certain extent, begun to understand other countries through our extending commercial relationships; but these contacts and the many meetings of various types in which we have participated have not brought us into understanding. In this age, with all our getting, we must get nearer other nations."

Dr. Von Kleinsmid said that a number of similar conferences had been held within recent years in other parts of the United States, and in particular acknowledged the debt of the present meeting to the Williamstown conference for plans and ideals.

Problems of Pacific Ocean

"There is need, however," he said, "for such a meeting here on the Pacific coast in order that the more accessible to western people because the Williamstown conference meets in summer while people come to California during the winter, and because much attention is at present being given the Pacific Ocean about which are clustered virtually every sort of nation and government."

"Conferences of this type have been largely academic and, while in all probability they must so remain for some years, those who come from business and professional life are contributing largely to their success. We are here in the plan of 'come let us reason together,' and through the friendly discussion of our different points of view we hope

RIVERS AND HARBORS BUDGET OF \$65,477,365 RECOMMENDED

Flood Control to Require \$11,018,000 More, According to
Annual Report by Chief of Army Engineers—
Largest Sum Advised for Mississippi River

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—(AP)—The Nation's seacoast and inland harbors and the waterways and rivers will require \$65,477,365 during the year beginning next July 1 to keep them in shape to transport the vast volume of traffic which last year amounted to \$2,546,000,000 in commerce and passengers numbering 37,100,734.

Major Gen. Edgar Jadwin, chief of engineers of the army, in whose care these river and harbor projects is placed, in his annual report submitted to Congress with the Government's 1926 fiscal year estimates, placed the amount necessary for general river and harbor work at \$45,459,365. In addition \$11,018,000 will be required for flood control work, surveys, and other specific purposes.

Since Congress began spending money on the country's rivers and harbors in 1824 a total of more than \$1,500,000,000 has been devoted to that work, including about \$48,000,000 for the Muscle Shoals hydroelectric project in Alabama which has been completed and for which only \$800,000 is asked for the coming year for maintenance of the plant.

\$65,477,365 Spent in 1926

Expenditures in the fiscal year of 1926 amounted to \$65,459,365, and for the current fiscal year of 1927 Congress made a lump sum appropriation of \$60,000,000, of which \$45,580,150 has been allotted to various projects. More than 200 rivers are under improvement, 292 harbors and 47 canals and waterways.

The lion's share of the money will go to the Mississippi River, for which \$17,670,000 is asked. New York Harbor and vicinity waters require \$6,405,000, the Ohio River \$5,500,000, Philadelphia and the Delaware River \$4,431,000, the Missouri River \$2,550,000, the Hudson River in the vicinity of Albany and Troy \$2,000,000, the Louisiana-Texas intracoastal waterway between New Orleans and Galveston \$3,000,000, the Sabine-Neches waterway \$1,000,000, the Allegheny River \$1,500,000, and the Sacramento River \$1,000,000.

Harbors for which large appropriations are asked include: Boston \$150,000; Norfolk \$640,000; Savannah \$800,000; Miami \$700,000; Mobile \$437,000; Galveston and vicinity \$1,000,000; Houston ship channel \$1,554,500; Milwaukee \$872,000; Muskegon, Mich. \$290,000; Frankfort, Mich. \$353,000; Chicago \$137,000; Los Angeles \$1,800,000; Oakland \$345,000; Humboldt \$350,000; Hilo \$634,000; and Nawiliwili, Hawaii, \$400,000.

Recommendations by Districts
Some of the more important recommendations, by districts, follow:
Boston district: Boston harbor (for completing North Broad Sound dredging) \$150,000. Providence district: Harbor of Refuge, Point Judith, \$176,000. First New York district: East River \$1,500,000; Hudson River Channel, New York harbor \$300,000 (for removing shoaling along Weehaw-

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to be able to gain a common focus upon our various problems."

Dr. Karl C. Lee-Brick, professor of history and political science at the University of Hawaii, and director of the institute, said:

"Upon the eve of the conference we are pleased with the registrations and with the character of the delegates. It appears we shall have exactly what those who formed this organization hoped, a small, well-informed group which, in addition to carrying out our present program, will decide if there actually is a need for a continued institute of this sort on the Pacific coast—and exactly what form it should take."

Dr. Lee-Brick pointed out that delegates have already requested additional round table groups which will probably be formed while luncheon lectures and similar gatherings will be organized to provide opportunities sought by enthusiastic participants in the institute.

Congratulatory Messages
Among the many congratulatory telegrams received by the institute, was one from Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, which said:

"Being in full sympathy with any worthy movement to promote good will among nations, I am happy on this occasion to extend greetings and good wishes."

Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, said:

"Conference and round table discussions on subjects such as those listed for study by the institute do much to bring about a better understanding of national and world problems. They are particularly important in this country where the people must be informed on so many and such varied questions if public opinion is to express itself intelligently and achieve a wise solution of the problems which confront us."

L. S. Rowe, director-general of the Pan American Union, pledged the support and co-operation of his organization, while James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, and James Brown Scott, secretary of the Carnegie Institute for International Peace, sent messages of good wishes and assurances of success.

Stephen P. Duggan, director of the Institute of International Education, said:

"The institute will unquestionably result in better understanding of difficult problems confronting us today and in knowledge of the best solutions."

ken—Edgewater water front); Hudson River, \$2,000,000 (including dredging to 27 feet depth between Hudson and Albany \$1,700,000).

Philadelphia district: Delaware River, between Philadelphia and Trenton, N. J., \$326,000 (principally for dredging between Roeboling and Trenton); Delaware River, Philadelphia to the sea, \$2,600,000 (including completing Edgemoor dike \$500,000, dredging between Chester and Marcus Hook \$500,000 and operating and care of dredges, etc., \$1,600,000).

Wilmington (Del.) district: Wilmington harbor \$200,000. Baltimore district: Baltimore harbor and channels \$460,000 (including enlarging Fort Mifflin anchorage \$205,000). Washington district: Potomac River at Washington \$10,000, below Washington \$150,000. Norfolk district: Norfolk harbor \$640,000 (including dredging in southern branch of Elizabeth River \$194,455, eastern branch and Elizabeth River \$125,454, harbor channels dredging \$132,000); Thimble Shoal Channel \$180,000. Savannah district: Savannah harbor \$800,000. Brunswick harbor \$144,000. Jacksonville district: St. Johns River, Jacksonville to ocean \$600,000; Miami harbor \$700,000 (including refund to Miami on account of funds advanced for prosecution of 25-foot project dredging work, \$500,000); Tampa harbor \$125,000.

Southern Developments
Mobile (Ala.) district: Mobile harbor, \$437,500; Gulfport harbor and Ship Island Pass, \$175,000. New Orleans district: Sabine River, \$1,000,000; Louisiana-Texas intracoastal waterway, New Orleans-Sabine River section for new work, \$1,000,000. Galveston (Tex.) district: Sabine-Neches waterway, \$1,000,000; Louisiana-Texas intracoastal waterway, Sabine River-Galveston section, \$1,000,000; Galveston harbor, \$129,000; Galveston channel, \$248,000; channel, Galveston to Texas City, \$237,500; Houston ship channel, \$1,100,000; channel, Aransas Pass to Corpus Christi, \$268,000; Port Aransas, \$187,000; Brazos Island harbor, \$178,000. St. Louis district: Mississippi River, between the Ohio and Missouri Rivers, \$2,000,000.

Rock Island district: Mississippi River, \$1,000,000.

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TIGHTENING UP OF LAWS SOUGHT

More Action on Dry and
Antitrust Acts Wanted
by Attorney-General

WASHINGTON (AP)—Tightening

up of the antitrust and prohibition laws are among numerous legislative recommendations in the annual report of John G. Sargent, Attorney-General.

Mr. Sargent reiterated his request for legislative proposals submitted a year ago and suggested numerous other recommendations, including the report of conference of senior circuit judges.

He asked for a federal statute making it a crime to escape from a federal prison and suggested that the penalties for violations of the various Federal Reserve and agricultural banking laws be harmonized, and that cases of contempt be punishable either in the district in which the act was committed or in the district in which the act constituting the contempt was committed.

He also renewed his request for

additional salaries for district attorneys and their assistants.

Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney-General in charge of prohibition, urged amendment of the Volstead act to permit courts in their discretion to impose jail sentences, "heavy enough to fit the facts."

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STUDY PROBLEMS OF FARM WOMEN

Goal of Better Homes Set
at Training School of
American Federation

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—Co-operative marketing begins in the home, with the education of children who shall be co-operative "from the ground up." This was the message of Mrs. Mary G. Puncke, a pioneer in the co-operative movement in Alberta, Can., who addressed the first home and community training school of the American Farm Bureau Federation. Before coming to Chicago to organize a radio service for farm women, Mrs. Puncke was director of the United Farm Women of Alberta.

"This is an opportunity which women must grasp," she said. "No movement can succeed if there is no ideal behind it. The ideal of the co-operative movement is better homes. We do not want to dispossess other people of their property, but we want to earn ours. The farmers of the United States are ready for the co-operative movement, but the women of the country are not yet realizing their responsibility. It is on the prairies that these great problems are being worked out, and women will do it."

Because they wanted brighter furnishings for their homes, and because the income from the cotton crop did not provide them, farm women living near Jackson, Tenn., decided three years ago to set up their own co-operative market on the curbs of that city. Mrs. D. W. Bond, one of the women in the group, told the training school that last year this market brought \$15,000 in sales to about 35 women participating. Not only more money, but happy social contacts with other women were established by the curb market, she said.

"It began with our home demonstration clubs," she explained in an informal talk. "Women had learned new methods of canning. They had a small surplus from their gardens. They obtained a permit from the city to sell these at a certain curb."

"At the start some of the women hesitated to join because they wondered what people would say. But some of us didn't care. We brought what we had, three or four bunches of beets, a few heads of lettuce, light bread, cakes and pies. People were glad to get home cooking. Now the best people in the county sell and the best people in town buy. It has become such a social affair. Our friends are glad to see us."

Women have agreed to open their market at 7:30 a.m. and no one tries to get there before the others. Mrs. Bond explained. Underselling is taboo. If one marketer sells out her wares early, that gives her time to visit with other farm women. Many specialize in some particular product, either of the garden or of the kitchen. One woman takes orders for pies all through the winter.

When and how are our boys and girls going to learn about the serious things of life if they are given these daily impressions? It is a bad influence as well as a bad advertisement, men. Get rid of it!"

Dr. Elliott-Baker had great praise for many laws, including the prohibition act. The speaker reminded his hearers that great empires had fallen because of the neglect of ideals, and advocated a more sacred observance of Sunday. He also pleaded for a closer co-ordination between the English-speaking races. Because the United States and the British Empire were governed by the same ideals, they were equipped to go hand in hand in an effort to assure world peace, he thought.

Great Christmas Opportunity
To obtain from factory to consumer, beautiful Woolen, Acetate and Blended Rugs. Also Camp Blankets.

Colors in double and second lots unimpaired for beauty, popularity or usefulness. Prices ranging from \$5.00 to \$12.00, sent postpaid.

The Co-operative Company
SOUTH BEEWICK, MAINE

ENGLISH MINISTER
SEEKS CLEAN NEWS

Tells American Audience It
Should Cleanse Press

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (Special Correspondence)—"One of the worst advertisements American cities can have is the daily newspaper with its front pages shrieking crime news and other sordid accounts," the Rev. F. Elliott-Baker, Episcopalian minister of London, England, temporarily occupying the pulpit of Calvary Church, Louisville, told members of the Optimists Club.

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The Co-operative Company
SOUTH BEEWICK, MAINE

GOOD PROGRESS ON IRRIGATION

Complete for 1,802,970
Acres, 1,340,000 Partly,
Says Interior Report

WASHINGTON (AP)—A bird's-eye

review of Interior Department activities that reach into many far nooks and deep below the surface of the earth is given in the annual report of Dr. Hubert Work, Secretary of the interior.

It was one of the few annual accomplishments of modern times in which a Cabinet officer merely told of what many important tasks his department was doing and asked for nothing.

Art News and Comment

Violet Oakley's Murals for Pennsylvania Supreme Court

Philadelphia Special Correspondence
THE story of the law's development, told in picture form, on the walls of the Supreme Court room in the state capitol at Harrisburg, Pa., presents to the public a unique history compiled by the painter, Violet Oakley, after years of research in the great law libraries of England and of the United States.

The series of 17 panels is now installed in the copy of the Supreme Court room of the Pennsylvania state building at the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition just as it will appear when permanently affixed to the walls of the Supreme Court room at Harrisburg.

The panels, glowing in warm tones of red, orange and gold, and accented by blues, greens and purples, constitute a colorful frieze above the light brown of the paneled room, and with their cheerful pigments create an atmosphere both dignified and beautiful in which the actual activities of the court become an integral part of the artist's conception.

The Supreme Court room is rectangular in shape, with two long walls and two shorter ones. The shorter walls give excellent opportunity for the artist to stress her conception of the mural series as illuminated pages in an old document. Thus the central panel of the wall behind the judge's bench is that of "Divine Law," the beginning and the end in the history of the law as developed by Miss Oakley. "Divine Law" marks also the "Opening of the Book of the Law," a title given by the painter to the entire series, and has as pendant panels two illuminated texts, one dealing with "The Spirit of the Law" and the other with "The Scale of the Law." The law itself, its letters interlocked, serves as the mystic symbol for the title page.

It is to the "Scale of the Law," however, that the reader of this interesting history must turn for the key to the meaning of subsequent panels, for the "scale" is developed on the scheme of the scale in music. The notes, as applied to the "Law," are Natural Law, Revealed Law, Law of Reason, Common Law, Law of Nations, and International Law, returning in endless chain to "Divine Law."

Balancing "Divine Law" in the central position at the end of the room are three panels, treated in much the same manner, with a pictorial illumination as the pivot, depicting Blackstone surrounded by law students of all ages; while the pendants are illuminated texts from "Blackstone's Commentaries," all three panels comprising the mural-quest treatment of the subject of the "Common Law."

On the long sides of the rectangular room are the 10 remaining panels, bearing both the pictorial and the literary legend. "The Scale of the Law" thus opens the way for the first of the truly historical panels, that of "The Golden Age," or Natural Law. Yet here the theme is symbolic and mythical rather than strictly historical, and it remains for the next panel—that of "Themis"—to develop the Greek idea, as the first of a group of three murals devoted to "Revealed Law." Thus there follow the Hebrew idea in the "Mosaic Decalogue," and the Christian idea in the "Beatitudes."

As installed in the Supreme Court room, the panels, dealing with the "Law of Reason," are surrounded by the intervening rear wall with its Blackstone triptych. The "Code of Justinian" appears as the last panel on the right wall, and "William Penn as Law-Giver" the first on the left wall.

Just as the Blackstone theme covers the development of the Anglo-Saxon idea, so William Penn exemplifies the Anglo-American idea. With the panels devoted to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania the murals reach the embodiment of the American contribution to the history of the law, and open the door for the Law of Nations further stressed in the companion panel the "Supreme Court of the United States." Here again, is the American idea, with Chief Justice Marshall sitting in state against the background of the national capitol at Washington.

This panel, over the great door to the Supreme Court room, gains emphasis by position, and, with its central figure, is second only to the panel of Blackstone in commanding personality.

With the next panel, however, that of the International Court at The Hague, history has pushed beyond

the Law of Nations to the beginning of International Law, and with this step forward the contribution of nations and peoples to the Law's development merges in the "Universal Idea." But one more step is necessary, and in this panel the series stands as prophet and as advocate of "Disarmament," seen neither as the Law of Nations nor as the Universal Idea, but as the Christian Idea leading directly back to the first group of the panels behind the Court, symbolic of Divine Law.

The harmonizing of the colors used in the panels with the general tone of the woodwork is particularly happy, giving the room an unusually satisfying atmosphere. The use of the human figure in the development of the panels is also happily checked and subservient to the general pictorial quality. There are no disturbing accents to divert the mind from a philosophical consideration of the panels as a connected and dispassionate history of the Law's development toward perfection. The literary concept is thus sustained throughout each page of the "Book" dealing with a new chapter in the story.

So closely allied are the panels both in theme and in design that they take their places as integral parts of the room—a true test of an adequate mural, nor may the visitor single them out as isolated pictures to be considered in individual units. The general thread of the design runs through every panel, while the subtle interweaving of pattern and story by means of color precludes any attempt, conscious or unconscious, to destroy the continuity of the color and thought flow.

Persons prominent in the cultural life of the city and state crowded the Supreme Court room on the afternoon of Nov. 29 when Miss Oakley formally opened the "Book" to be viewed and read by all interested in the development of art as well as of the law and the brotherhood of mankind. The entire series will soon be removed from the walls of this exact copy to the room in the capitol at Harrisburg, and will take their appointed place in the decorative scheme to which Miss Oakley has contributed more than one notable series of mural panels.

Serving on the committee in charge of the formal reception were artists, officials, educators, diplomats, architects, and presidents of museums, art institutions, and such civic organizations as the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and the Pennsylvania Chamber of Commerce.

Palette and Chisel Club Exhibition in Vancouver

VANCOUVER, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—The inaugural exhibition of the Palette and Chisel Club, the first of its kind in western Canada, the British Columbia Art League loaned its gallery for two weeks, making special arrangements for the accommodation of this enterprising club. The canvases on the whole give a brilliant effect in color, rather than stressing the interest of a purely decorative point of view. Atmosphere and sunlight drawn from local scenes are interspersed with portraits of flower studies of equal vividness. Almost without exception, the work shows variety and spontaneity.

A small canvas immediately attracting attention upon entrance to the gallery is by Margaret Wake. The sunlight spread over a small table and the ladies about it is enhanced by the background of green trees—the whole rendered with dexterity and simplicity. A still smaller canvas of "A Girl on a Rock" gives

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12 East 57th Street, New York
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Psalms, photo-engraved and printed in complete color. Framed, sixtins, for hanging or standing in places of quiet contemplation.
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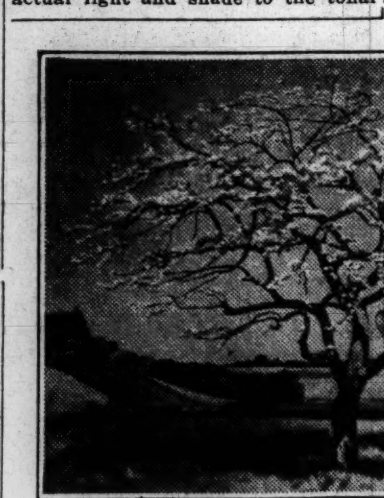
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RESTAURANT
432 ST. AND MADISON AVE.
Breakfast—Lunch—Dinner
CLOSED SUNDAYS
LUNCHEON, 50c
DINNER, 75c
and a la Carte
Afternoon Tea, 35c
295 Madison Avenue
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WASHINGTON, D. C.
The Allies Inn
1703 New York Avenue Northwest
DINNER
HOME COOKING TOURISTS WELCOME
Opposite Corcoran Art Gallery
BREAKFAST LUNCHEON
Regular Dinner 65c
Breakfast 7:30-9:30
Lunch 12-2
Dinner 4:30-7:30
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Cafeteria
724 17th St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.
Open 7:30 A. M. to 7:30 P. M.

the same delightful out-of-door quality. Miss Wake is also represented by portraits. One of Kathleen Groves' paintings shows a fair-haired child in red, with a sensitive face, largely shadowed, in which the clever brush work emphasizes the piquant personality of the child.

A group of paintings by Statira Frame shows the impressions of one pre-eminently susceptible to color. "A Sunny Corner" is a strong presentation of a sunlight on an exterior of a house with some of the gardening essentials lying about. "Autumn," a bit of vivid color against the distant mountain, notes the charm associated with that time of year. The back of a figure seated in the midst of a fabric constitutes a "Decorative Study."

A group of portraits of young girls represent the work of Frances C. Ashby. They are all in a high key and of clear color, subordinating the actual light and shade to the tonal



"An Apple Tree," From a Painting by Edward Bruce, Exhibited at the New Gallery, Inc., New York, Nov. 30-Dec. 18.

mass. In "Mabel B." the figure in a hat and fur neck-piece is seated on a straight chair of simple lines against a background of light yellow.

The keen appreciation of the color relations is increased by the design evoked from the fur and chair back. Edith Humphrey Killam has some striking canvases, mostly landscapes, with big masses, brilliant color and broad brush-work. "Buccaneer Bay Love" shows the water and distant mountains in contrast to a large overhanging tree in the foreground. The sensitive color of the distance gives an unusually fine atmospheric effect. "Rocks, Buccaneer Bay," gives further evidence of the artist's ability, especially for real strength and vitality. "Spanish Banks, Vancouver," in a higher key, shows bathers on a sandy beach.

Flowers, studies of outstanding merit, by M. O. Verral, give a fresh viewpoint to a long-favored subject.

Max Kalish's Sculpture

CLEVELAND (Special Correspondence)—Max Kalish, young Cleveland sculptor, is back from Paris, studio with new brooms and marbles. Satiny finish and rhythmic grace mark the little marble figures he has just completed. Most of the bronze subjects are taken from the world of industry. "Human Scrap" shows a toil-worn figure, "The Chopper," a woodsman with his ax, and "The Blacksmith" with hammer uplifted, are sturdy workmen. A riveter tosses bolts and in an equally vigorous companion piece his working partner hammers them home.

One of the best statues portrays the structural iron worker, high on his steel beam, one hand grasping the supporting cable. In a masterly group a striking workman stands back of his wife, who sits gaunt and drooping, child in arms. A peasant reaper recalls Millet in the unconscious grace of his active figure. "The Flower" and a locomotive engineer with his oiler are admirably done.

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1205 Connecticut Avenue
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Sketchings by
CADWALLADER WASHBURN
on exhibition

George Foote Dunham
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Specializing in Design of Churches
Northwestern Bank Bldg., Portland, Ore.
129 Summerlin Place, Orlando, Florida

Scott & Fowles
Paintings
Drawings
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680 Fifth Avenue
Fifth Floor
Between 53rd and 54th Streets
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PHILADELPHIA
FORREST THEATRE
2 WEEKS
PHILADELPHIA, PA., Mat. Wed. and Sat.
The International Musical Comedy Hit
"TIP-TOES"
Queenie Smith, Andrew Tomba, Harry Watson
& The "Tip-Toes" Musical Comedy Company

CHICAGO
SELWYN Every Night Mat. Thurs.
Crosby Gipsy presents
George S. Kaufman's Wise Cracking Comedy
"THE BUTTER
EGG MAN"
with GREGORY KELLY
BRIMMING OVER WITH LAUGHS!

TOURING ATTRACTIONS
ROSALIE STEWART presents
The Pulitzer Prize Play
"CRAIG'S WIFE"
With CHRYSTAL HERNE
Author of "The Silver Chalice" and "The Torch Bearer"

In the New York Galleries

By RALPH FLINT

New York, Dec. 2

A GROUP of portraits and interiors by Sir John Lavery is on view at the Duveen Galleries. These canvases were painted last season during the artist's sojourn on American soil. Sir John openly admits the New World an admirable painting ground, finding its brisk and stimulating atmosphere conducive to special pictorial effort. The 28 canvases now shown for the first time were the fruits of the few months spent in the United States last year, and would ordinarily stand for a full year's work. While Sir John's particular flair for small interiors has long given him a special ranking, his portraits, though effec-

peaks, and then coming to dwell among the Sabine hills to the north of Rome, where he works in company with Maurice Sterne and other select ones. His art is founded upon a sturdy west coast literalness of form, is fired by a certain Chinese feeling for fantasy and romance, and is lastly informed by a growing modernism that has left him free to choose and stress and mingle the various elements of landscape into arrangements that are individual to a degree.

Certain of Mr. Bruce's latest canvases—notably "In the Creuse" and "Store Room"—are cast in a new mold, with a higher-keyed palette and more meticulously developed detail. There is a certain harshness of tone and color in these later landscapes that stands out conspicuously beside the soft combinations of browns and greens that have marked his earlier work.

At the Anderson Galleries, another visitor to New York sets forth a large demonstration of his pictorial talents, namely Bernard Boutet de Monvel. He is an excellent stylist, having stemmed from the delightfully mannered art of his father, the famous Maurice Boutet de Monvel, whose designs for French song books and whose delicate interpretations of the history of Jeanne d'Arc have long delighted the civilized world; and his continuance in the family tradition, under the changing stress of new schools, is one of the pleasant things to trace at this time. He always worked on a larger scale than his father, falling into a sort of limited poster style, full of quiet charm and pictorial tranquility.

Now, after a period of absence from art during the war, and caught into the more animated modes of the modern schools, this young Frenchman is producing portraits and compositions, decorations and bas-reliefs that are decidedly interesting. He has chosen to hang the walls of the Anderson Galleries with such a vast array of works that the effect is not only bewildering, but detrimental to his art. Instead of nearly 200 items, he selected a few of his finest achievements. Several large portraits are shown, with the modern mantling of vivid angularity cleverly introduced, and the Morocco series of studies is particularly full of movement and pictorial interest. A decorative panel, "Winter," shows Mr. de Monvel in his earlier mood of

divine and often happily rendered, have seldom reached the same plane of excellence. It is indeed a pleasure to find among these American subjects certain decided marks of rising ability in this difficult field of pictorial endeavor. A greater reserve, a more striking canvases, mostly landscapes, with big masses, brilliant color and broad brush-work. "Buccaneer Bay Love" shows the water and distant mountains in contrast to a large overhanging tree in the foreground. The sensitive color of the distance gives an unusually fine atmospheric effect. "Rocks, Buccaneer Bay," gives further evidence of the artist's ability, especially for real strength and vitality. "Spanish Banks, Vancouver," in a higher key, shows bathers on a sandy beach.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY
CHICKERING HALL
TUES. EVE., DEC. 2
MILDRED DILLING
HARP RECITAL
TICKETS: 42 BOX OFFICE—\$2 and \$2
DR. A. L. CAIETY, 27 W. 48 St.
ERLANGER, 42nd St. at W. 48 St.
"ON APPROVAL"
with Wallace Reddell and Violet Kemble Cooper,
Kathleen McDonnell and Hugh Wakefield
GLOBE THEATRE, 27 W. 48th St.
CLARE DILLINGHAM presents
"THE MIRROR"
Crisis-Cross with Dorothy Stone
"Spasms of mirth."—Eve. Journal

BOSTON
WILBUR—Tomorrow at 4:30 P. M.
RUTH DRAPER
IN HER AMAZING CHARACTER SKETCHES
LAST MATINEE—DEC. 9th, 2:30 P. M.
COPLEY
Management E. E. CLIFF
The World's Hardest Race
Prize to the first to reach London
36 MONTHS IN LONDON
B. F. KEITH'S
BIG ALL NATIONALLY WEEK BILL
First Time in Vaudeville
MATINEES
Best Orchestra
Seats 75c
300
Orchestra
Seats 50c
2nd Bal. 40c

PHILADELPHIA
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Portraits—and Portraits

By FRANK RUTTER

London, Nov. 15

Portrait painting is one of the many things about which the artist and the rest of the world are apt to hold different opinions. To the artist and his or her friends the first essential is that a portrait should be a likeness, a good likeness or a flattering likeness; to the artist the first essential is that it should be a good picture. What is a good picture? One might hazard a guess that the aesthetic excellence of a picture depends principally on three things, efficient and thorough workmanship, inventive distinction in the design, and an emotional quality expressing the individuality of the painter. There, though, it sounds dangerously like a paradox, one might venture to assert that to be a good work of art it is even more essential for a portrait to express the personality of the painter than to be an acceptable likeness of the sitter.

Henry James, in his novel "The Tragic Muse," makes one of his characters insist that great portraiture is "a revelation of two realities, the man whom it was the artist's conscious effort to reveal and the man (the interpreter) expressed in the very quality and temper of that effort." Hence James (or his mouth-piece) deduced that portraiture "offered a double vision, the strongest dose of life that art could give, the strongest dose of art that life could give."

Galleries Association Show in Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 27—The Galleries Association's second semiannual exhibition opened this month with a collection of paintings, including works from many art colonies west of the Mississippi and as far north as Minnesota, which has not appeared in the larger showings heretofore.

The Chicago Galleries Association is an association of laymen who contribute a fixed membership fee and receive the works of artist members for the money they pay to finance the galleries. The artists win purchase prizes for the works thus taken and have an opportunity to exhibit and to sell to the public.

As a rule, the painters are our younger contemporaries. For the first time, there is a generous showing from New Orleans, and interesting work from small cities in Missouri, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, and strange names from the painters of New Mexico and California between San Diego and the north.

Good examples of figure painting illustrated in confident technique are shown by Helga Hagan Dean, Roy Collins, Oskar Gross, Susan Ricker Knox, Irving K. Manoir, Matteo Sandona, Paul Trebblock, Mary Stafford, Antonin Sterba, Charles Sneed Williams, Ada Walter Shuls, Wellington J. Reynolds.

American landscape is a wide area and to this is added "Little Presque Isle" by C. A. Willimovsky, "Street in Old New" by J. Allen St. John, "The Hills of Indiana" by Clifton Wheeler, "Upper Berkshires" by Frederick Teller and "Moonlight on Lake Saginaw" by John A. Spelman. Stark Davis exhibits a decorative painting of "The Macaw," "El Mirador" by Edgar S. Cameron, "Four Masters" by Florence West Williams, and the personal drawings by Jessie Arms and Cornelius Botke are attractive.

Very winning and delightful as a

Portraits—and Portraits

By FRANK RUTTER

London, Nov. 15

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A High Ideal

Judged by these high standards it is only a minority of the works shown in the current exhibition of the Royal Society of Portrait Painters in the rooms of the Royal Academy which can be said to approach the ideal of portraiture. The majority of the exhibits aim at little more than giving a faithful and pleasing likeness; they are good journeymen's work, many showing a high standard of technical accomplishment, but their interest is diminished because they reveal little of the artist behind the brush. Oswald Birley's painting of Air Marshal Sir Hugh Trenchard may be cited as an example of highly competent objective portraiture. This intensely realistic and well characterized portrait certainly gives a strong dose of life, but its dose of art is infinitesimal.

Compare it with Sir William Orpen's painting of Sir Major, the principal of Gorton College, Cambridge. This gives an even stronger dose of life in its vigorous rendering of an upright head characterized by refined intellectuality and its equally expressive and equally well painted folded hands. But it also gives a very strong dose of art. Its sumptuous coloring, in which crimsons and blues predominate, has an almost Japanese quality. It is robust yet sensitive in modeling, striking yet decorous in its decorative arrangement. In short, it expresses exuberant vitality of the painter as surely as it renders the mentality and person of the sitter. It gives us the double vision of which Henry James has written.

New York Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Cedric Sorel will begin an engagement next Monday at the Cosmopolitan Theatre, New York. The Actors Theater dinner scheduled for Sunday night, Nov. 28, has been postponed until Jan. 22, at the Biltmore Hotel, New York.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Pool and Corisande's Garden

FOR a few years back I have registered an annual vow that I would visit "this year" certain celebrated gardens not so far away. These vows each year I have not kept; but quite unexpectedly I was motored out lately to a garden place with a company of others, and soon I was standing amidst a world of wonder and delight at the spell of tangled mystery before me. Here was nature improved upon. Here was formal art! The vision suggested to me that an artist of huge proportions had taken acres of earth for a canvas, and with flowers and shrubs for pigments had wrought upon the soil till exquisite design had bodied itself forth, and a master hand had added to that design touches of detail that caused delicate shades of light and color to appear in glowing revelation. One like me (founder of gardens than of gardening) could only stand and stare. And thus it came about that I got separated from the main column, which moved on and left me alone. I cannot run through a garden any more than I can race through a picture gallery.

But admiration in a garden cannot be of the static kind. You must ramble round a garden so that the bowers invite you, the roses surprise you, and the masses of bloom captivate you. You must ramble till the exquisite detail wins your affection. You must ramble till the dimly described beauty, the elusive color and depth of light and shade, yield their shining secrets. You must ramble till the little garden paths ramble through your heart.

So I rambled—thinking. I thought of how the heart hungers for a garden. From the merchant prince who builds himself a paradise on the Hudson to the stenographer who grubs round in a bit of earth with a couple of geraniums and a tulip! I thought of a friend of mine who, confined all day at a dingy office, keeps an anthology of nature poetry at his elbow for odd moments. "It puts you," he says, "in the clear air, the clear sky, and the cleansing forces of the world." I thought of the person who made a city garden by buying flowers and arranging them in enameled iron stands with wrought-iron green leaves. There is decoration for you!—iron, tricked out as vital velvet vegetation! I thought of

Three pots of greenstuff
The smallest gardens
On a tenement window sill.

"Greenstuff dynamic," as the poet herself has it. I thought of another garden of inspiring memory:

It is only a tiny garden,
Where the sweetest roses grow,
Where the birds are always singing
From dawn to evening's glow.
With its wealth of wondrous flowers,
And its sunshine everywhere,
It is only a tiny garden,
But my heart is always there.

Ah, who could forget his grand-mother's garden? I rambled on, peeping at the roses, admiring the color tones, thrilling at the loveliness of it all.

Now some sights we cannot take

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WILLIS J. ARBON

CHARLES E. HEITMAN

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Lily of the Valley

Down by the river of Adona her soft voice is heard,
And thus her gentle lamentation falls like morning dew.
Why fade these children of the Spring, born but to smile and fall?
Ah! like a lily, like a watery bow, like a parting cloud,
Like a reflection in a glass, like shadows in the water,
Like dreams of infants, like a smile upon an infant's face,
Like the dove's voice, like transient joy, like music in the air,
Ah! gentle may I lay me down, and gentle rest my head.

The Lily of the Valley, breathing in the humble grass,
Answered the lovely maid, and said:
"I am a watery weed,
And I am very small, and love to dwell in lowly vales;
So weak the gilded butterfly scarce perches on my head.
Yet I am visited from heaven; and He that smiles on all
Walks in the valley, and each eon over me spreads His hand,
Saying, 'Rejoice, thou humble grass, thou new-born lily-flower,
Thou gentle maid of silent valleys and of modest brooks;
For thou shalt be clothed in light, and fed with morning manna,
Till summer's heat melts thee beside the fountains and the springs,
To flourish in eternal vales.' Then why should I complain?
Why should the mistresses of the vales of Har utter a sigh?"
—WILLIAM BLAKE, in "The Book of Thel."

The Fir and Its Squirrel

But the Douglas fir is the king of all trees on the Pacific coast, being exceeded in size only by the sequoias of California; and I prefer to let David Douglas himself describe it.
"The leaves are solitary, flat, blunt at the apex, dark shining green, about an inch long. The cone is pointed, pendulous in clusters at the extremities of the twigs, two to two and a half inches long. Scales soft and velvety to the touch, of a glossy reddish tint."
"The tree is remarkably tall, unusually straight, having a pyramidal form. The trees, which are interspersed in groups or standing solitary in dry upland, thin, gravelly soils or on rocky situations, are thickly clad to the very ground with wide-spreading pendent branches, and from the gigantic size which they attain form one of the most striking and truly graceful objects in nature. Those, on the other hand, which are in the dense gloomy forests, two-thirds of which are composed of this species, are more than usually straight, the trunks being destitute of branches to the height of one hundred to one hundred and forty feet, being in many places so close together that they naturally prune themselves, and in the almost impenetrable parts where they stand at an average distance of five square feet, they frequently attain a greater height and branches do not exceed even eighteen inches in diameter close to the ground. In such places some arrive at a magnitude exceeded by few, if any, trees in the world, generally twenty or thirty feet apart."
"On a low estimation the average size may be given at six feet diameter, and one hundred and sixty feet high. The young trees have a thin,

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Smile Magic

By RUTH F. AMET

NANCY'S mother was so happy when she sang all day. And Nancy's father, usually so dignified and deliberate, went briskly about making jokes and being amused at nothing at all, so Nancy thought. Nancy, herself, was miserable. So lonely, so lost among the children in the new school that she grew sorer and sorer that she had ever left home. It was the new home that was causing this mixture of happiness and unhappiness. Nancy's father was a very able man and his ability had been recognized at last and a big firm in the West had sent for him to manage its office. Nancy's mother delighted in the new freedom from penny counting, in the new home with its rose garden, and in the fact that little Nancy would never have to wear made-over or shabby shoes again. She was so busy arranging for the new home that she had no time before she noticed her little daughter's moody manner. "Nancy misses her friends," she thought, "Every thing will be all right as soon as she makes new ones."

The days went by and still Nancy moped. One afternoon her mother called for her at school in a lovely new coupe. Nancy tried to be enthusiastic, but she felt she would rather have one little girl chum than a dozen automobiles. When her mother took her to a sweet shop for a frosted chocolate, Nancy piled her spoon busily but unsmilingly. "Whatever is wrong, dear?" Nancy's mother asked when they reached home. "No one," answered the little girl on the brink of tears. "No one pays the slightest attention to me at school. I shall never have another friend. And I don't care," she added defiantly, "such snubby little girls and horrid little boys you never saw."

"Nancy!" protested her mother. "When Leona Davis came to our school at home, everyone liked her and tried to make her feel welcome the very first day," went on Nancy, excitedly. "Mary-Alice shared her lunch box with her and Teddy Burke gave her two apples—all he had. We let her be leader in all the games at recess. And that very afternoon she came home with Betty and me and you made us hot chocolate. Don't you remember, Mother? I thought that was the way it would be here. But no one even looks at me except to stare in a funny sort of way as if I was a strange creature at the circus. And one of the boys—here Nancy choked angrily—"tied a paper with 'Nan-nan-nan-nan-boat' writ-

ten on it to my chair. Why Mother," she ended reproachfully, "not looking at me just the same way the children do. What—what's the matter?"

Nancy's mother rose. "Come and I'll show you," she said, leading Nancy over to the long mirror on the opposite side of the room.

Nancy looked in the glass. A frowning, scowling little girl scowled back. "I look like one of Cinderella's ugly sisters," said Nancy. "Or maybe even—the step-mother!"

"Worse," said Nancy's mother. "Why, Mother," sobbed Nancy. "I know it all along. It's because I'm not pretty. That's why nobody will make friends. Leona was pretty and everybody loved her."

"My dear little Nancy," said her mother, "prettiness has little to do with it. Anyway, do you know what it was that made Leona seem so pretty?"

"Her curls," said Nancy promptly. "No, indeed," said her mother. "Her patent leather slippers," suggested Nancy.

"Wrong again," said her mother. "Well, what then?"

"Her smile!"

"Her smile?" incredulously. "Yes. She was the smilingest little girl I ever saw. I fell in love with her myself that first day you brought her home. I thought what can I do for this dear little person. Bread and butter with jelly. No—not nearly nice enough. Hot chocolate and cakes! And everybody felt the same, just as you said."

"It could have been much the same with you if you had smiled down indifference, or even rudeness, that first day in the new school. You didn't mean to look cross, I know. You felt shy and the other children felt held off. Then you were hurt by what seemed a lack of friendliness and courtesy. But you have only to smile at them to undo the mistake. And if tomorrow doesn't win somebody's friendship, there's always the next day. I don't think it will take any time at all if you really try. Now I have a surprise for you, a really lovely surprise. Come see."

Nancy followed her mother upstairs. On her little white bed in her charming new room she found three new school frocks, a new coat with a soft fur collar and a smart little hat of matching blue. She clapped her hands. "Perhaps," she said, "they'll make me more like Leona."

"Perhaps," agreed her mother, "Let's try them on and see."

"Nancy!" protested her mother. "When Leona Davis came to our school at home, everyone liked her and tried to make her feel welcome the very first day," went on Nancy, excitedly. "Mary-Alice shared her lunch box with her and Teddy Burke gave her two apples—all he had. We let her be leader in all the games at recess. And that very afternoon she came home with Betty and me and you made us hot chocolate. Don't you remember, Mother? I thought that was the way it would be here. But no one even looks at me except to stare in a funny sort of way as if I was a strange creature at the circus. And one of the boys—here Nancy choked angrily—"tied a paper with 'Nan-nan-nan-nan-boat' writ-

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When Nancy was dressed in a gay little plaid frock, with the fur collar of the new coat fastened snug under her chin, and the fur-edged hat pulled well down over her blonde bob, her mother said: "Now, shut your eyes and don't open them until I tell you."

Nancy shut her eyes tight and her mother led her back to the long mirror. "Smile," said her mother. Nancy smiled. It was no effort at all.

"More," said her mother. Nancy smiled until all her even little white teeth flashed into view.

"Still more," Nancy smiled with all her might.

"Now open your eyes," said her mother. At sight of herself so crinkled with smiles, Nancy began to laugh. Sparkle danced in her eyes; color bloomed in her cheeks; the new blue coat and hat seemed truly immensely becoming.

"Do I look a little pretty?" she asked eagerly. "Pretty!" You look lovely," replied Nancy's mother. "But the new hat and cloak are a very, very small part of it. Mostly it's smile magic."

"Smile magic," repeated her mother. "Tomorrow you can test it by smiling and smiling and smiling at the children at school. Tomorrow afternoon there'll be cakes—two kinds—and chocolate waiting for as many little girls as you bring home."

And that very next day the smile magic worked so well that 14 little girls came home with Nancy. Fourteen really delightful little girls chatted happily as their small hostess poured chocolate into her mother's six best Dresden cups, her six second-best willow-ware cups, and two very ornate gold-lined, special-occasion cups that once belonged to Nancy's grandmother.

Ornamented Note Paper

IF YOU wish to make a useful and beautiful present for one of your young friends, or for an older friend or relative, give a box of ornamented note paper.

You may buy a box of plain white correspondence cards, or use the small-size note paper, or usual letter paper. If you wish to use colored stationery, be sure to buy it in delicate tints for these will look daintier when done.

Next select a box of metal seals. You will find many kinds in the stores, but a box containing several different kinds together will be best for your purpose. Some of these read, "Best Wishes," "Congratulations," "Greetings," and other things. The seals are made in various colors and in one box you will find several pretty effects.

These seals are gummed on the under side so that all you have to do is to moisten them with a damp cloth. Place one seal on the upper left-hand corner of each correspondence card until the whole boxful is ornamented. If you use the note or letter paper, place the seal about one inch down from the top in the center of the paper. Do this carefully for each seal must be exactly placed.

This makes an unusual and distinctive stationery which will please your friends especially, because it will be suitable for use on so many different occasions.

When you tie up the package place a few of the seals marked "Greetings" on the tissue or colored paper wrappings.

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His milk was untouched if in saucer of blue—
A green one went best with his eyes—
He really preferred to have all of the bed,
One-half for his tail and the rest for his head;
And if he was given a quarter instead,
He stared with much injured surprise!



Well, needless to say, at the end of that time
The change in his conduct was steady.
His loud, grateful purring quite cheered
Up the place.
If Mistress asked favors, he did them
With grace—
And would have assisted in washing her face—
But she said she had done that already!

Mother's and Father's Party

Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Livingston invite you to a dinner party on Friday evening, Dec. 10, from 8 to 9 o'clock. Please bring a friend with you.

SO READ each of the three little notes addressed to Bob, Phyllis and Nancy Livingston, and delivered by the postman one afternoon.

"Why," said Phyllis, "Mr. and Mrs. Livingston are our very own father and mother." "So they are!" exclaimed Bob. And "My very own father and mother," echoed Nancy.

"Mother, Mother," called Bob, running to her, "are you and Daddy giving a party?" "And Mother, dear," called Phyllis, "is it a really party?" "And Mother, Mother, dear," called Nancy, "is it a really party, and may I wear my blue dress, and who is a friend to bring with me?"

Mrs. Livingston's eyes twinkled as she answered them all. "Yes, Daddy and I are giving a party, and it is a really party. And you must not ask the host and hostess any questions about it, though of course you may talk about it among yourselves."

The children skipped to the playground, the invitations fluttering in their hands.

"How perfectly lovely!" said Phyllis. "I shall ask my dearest friend, Dorothy Ross." "And I," said Bob, "shall ask Ted Hiramson. He's the best friend ever." "What is a friend?" asked small Nancy.

"A friend," said Bob, "is a jolly fellow you're always glad to see and who is as square as me." "A friend," said Phyllis, "is someone you love and want to make happy."

"Then," said Nancy slowly, "I believe I have a friend. He is the little new boy next door. I'm sure he is a jolly fellow for he whistles at our dog, Fluffy. And he looks so lonesome I love him and want to make him happy."

"Then," said Phyllis, "you shall ask him." Many talks had the children about the party. "We must all look very nice," said Phyllis. "Bob, you'll have to wash clean as clean." Bob made a wry face. Then, "I'm sure it will be worth it," he said, with a grin, adding, "We shall each have to call for the friend we ask. Then think of ringing our own doorbell and coming to Mother's and Father's party!"

So, the two days before the party were very joyous ones. Everyone wore smiles and secrets seemed to be in the air. Dorothy and Ted had gladly accepted their invitations, and the little boy next door was so happy after Nancy had shyly called to see his mother and invited him. Nancy found his name to be Jackson Walker Jr. "Although everyone calls him Jack," his mother told her.

On Friday evening just before six o'clock, six happy children stood at the Livingston door. Bob rang the bell eagerly. The door was opened by Mrs. Livingston, with Mrs. Livingston beside him. Oh, how handsome father looked, smiling at his guests and bidding them come in! And how lovely mother was, one of her prettiest dresses, saying, "I'm glad you have come," and showing them where to put their wraps! And how dressed up the house looked with bowls of flowers in the living room and hall and a glowing fire in the grate.

"I feel exactly like a guest," said Phyllis to Bob in a low tone, and "So do I," said Bob.

Almost at once Mollie, the Living-

ston's maid, announced dinner. Nancy nearly forgot she was a guest when she saw the table decorated with flowers, candles in the best candle sticks, and tiny cards at every place, and she did give a little skip or two. And what fun it was finding one's place at the table by finding the card with one's own name on it! After they were seated each one read the jolly little verse on his card, and Bob said they sounded just like Dad.

While Mollie was serving them, Mr. Livingston told a true story of a ball game his school team had won when he was about Bob's and Ted's age. And then later, when the table was being cleared and the ice cream brought in, Mrs. Livingston told them of her first train trip alone, when she was a small girl.

After dinner, in the living room, Mrs. Livingston brought out a new game which everyone could play and the fun went on until almost 8 o'clock. Then Mrs. Livingston began softly playing on the piano a song the children knew, and the first thing they all knew they were humming it, and then they were singing it. Two or three songs and then the clock struck eight, and coats and hats had to be found and three little friends bidden good-night.

"Dad, Mother," said Bob, a little later, "that was the jolliest party ever." "And I," said Phyllis, "shall ask Ted Hiramson. He's the best friend ever." "What is a friend?" asked small Nancy.

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Teaching James

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

James's household was ruled by his own curly hair. And he came up to him, quite. His toilet was done in the biggest arm-chair. And even if Mistress had wished to be there, she murmured, "Don't hurry—I really don't care."

Which James thought was perfectly right!



He wouldn't have this; he insisted on that! Till he forced his poor Mistress to say, "You're not at all a hearth, and the best of the food; You don't know the meaning of true gratitude. You shall live in the barn, and reflect on your mood For fully a week and a day!"



Well, needless to say, at the end of that time
The change in his conduct was steady.
His loud, grateful purring quite cheered
Up the place.
If Mistress asked favors, he did them
With grace—
And would have assisted in washing her face—
But she said she had done that already!

The Little Shop and the Big Shop

MR. JOLLY kept a very little shoe shop at one end of the village. He was plump and rosy-cheeked and his eyes looked out on the world with kindness. He not only sold shoes but mended a great many, and he never left a rough place or a nail sticking up.

Mr. Grum kept a big shoe shop at the other end of the village. He was thin and his eyes looked out on the world with worry, and he liked selling new shoes better than mending old ones.

Now one winter the ground was held so tight and hard by the frost and the sky was so gray that people almost forgot that the sun was really and truly behind the clouds all the time. And Mr. Jolly mended up his fire in the little shop and pulled the window curtain back, so that people passing would see the cheerful blaze, and as he hammered and stitched he sang songs of blue skies and happy birds, and sunshiny paths edged with flowers.

Trade was very brisk that winter in the little shop, and when people grumbled about the dreary weather Mr. Jolly said: "Why, yes, it's raw and cold, but we've plenty of work and a nice cheery fire, and spring's on the way somewhere, you know. I'm sure we're nothing much to grumble at here, are we?"

And people somehow felt cheered and often went out of the shop with smiles on their faces.

But trade in Mr. Grum's shop was so bad that he did not go to the expense of a fire, and he said to everyone who came in: "The weather's shocking and so is business. Things are in a very bad way to be sure," and his customers went out with eyes on the frozen ground and a little more care and trouble to think about.

Now one early closing day Mr. Grum stepped down the street to see Mr. Jolly, and Mr. Jolly pulled up the only chair to the fire for his visitor and sat down on the wooden stool, and Mr. Grum bemoaned the hard times but Mr. Jolly laughed and wouldn't have it.

"It's all very well for you," Mr. Grum said, "your little shop costs you hardly anything to keep up. You've a better chance than I have."

Mr. Jolly knew well that there were enough people living in and around the village to keep two shoe shops going, so he said: "Look here, Mr. Grum, suppose we exchange shops for a week, and you see what you can do with mine."

EDUCATIONAL

The Newspaper and Character Development

By GEORGE F. ZOOK
President, the Municipal University of Akron

THERE are two agencies of society engaged in popular education, namely, the schools and the newspapers. For a few short years in childhood the task is undertaken by the schools and thereafter the newspapers all but monopolize it. To be sure, the enrollment of high schools and colleges is an important exception to this statement, but it has been said with much truth that we are essentially a nation of sixth graders.

Today we turn over to these public agencies much that was formerly regarded as the function and prerogative of the home. The schools must not only teach the three R's, but we must that they offer vocational education, home economics education, citizenship education, and character education. A few days ago one of my neighbors even insisted that the universities should give a course in courtesy education.

The newspapers are certainly not as definitely organized to perform all these functions as the schools; nevertheless they play an important part in every one of them and especially in the field of character education. Several days ago a distinguished English author said to me: "What I can't understand is the liberty of your press. The American newspapers print anything and everything. They don't seem to have a proper sense of moral responsibility." Recently another friend of mine took up a newspaper with a large circulation and drew red lines around nearly every article on the front page. He then wrote across the respective articles the appropriate titles, "Death," "Murder," "Suicide," "Divorce," etc. A newspaper is supposed to print the unusual occurrences. But the newspapers have made usual that which they call unusual, so that virtuous deeds will soon find their way into the newspapers.

From youth on, everybody reads the newspapers. Therefore, the power of the press for good or evil is tremendous. And what is more, I am convinced that practically every editor of a newspaper is profoundly convinced that his paper uplifts and influences the community to right individual actions as well as desirable public policies. Usually he has a keen sense of public service and ac-

cordingly devotes himself unremittently to his editorials. But the trouble is that the public either does not read them or it passes them by rather lightly as opinion rather than fact. I do not mean to say that the editorial column is of no consequence. It arouses much discussion among those who read it, but it is of nowhere near the importance in character education as the news column.

The news column is the printed word. For the average reader it represents the facts in the case. The familiar labels of the various press

Pronunciation of Proper Names in the News

Mindanao (min-dah-nah'-o), the southernmost, and next to Luzon the largest, of the Philippine Islands. Greatest length, 300 miles.

Yemen (yem'-en), a region of southwest Arabia, bordering on the Red Sea, and opposite the Italian colony of Eritrea. The Arabia Felix of the Romans.

Hodeida (ho-deh'-dah), a seaport of Yemen, on the Red Sea, 200 miles from Mocha. Principal mart for export of coffee from Yemen.

Comte Clanzel (kawnt kloh-sel'), a French member of a subcommittee of the preparatory disarmament commission, provided over by Ferdinand Veverka, Czechoslovakian Minister to Switzerland.

Dr. Trautwein (trout'-vine), a German member of the subcommittee mentioned above, representing Count von Bernstorff.

Louis Kossuth (kosh'-oot, or kó-sóth'), (1802-94), exiled Hungarian patriot, who, on Dec. 6, 1851, just 75 years ago, arrived in New York with his family, on board an American warship, after having fled to Turkey.

associations at the head of the news articles reinforce this feeling. The reader does not stop to recall that news is selected news. He forgets that one newspaper accepts a news "story" as desirable for printing while another for some reason rejects it. In other instances one newspaper prints an article at great length while another newspaper reduces to a few lines.

Much of this policy is entirely natural in the conduct of the newspaper as a business. But it must be remembered that the great mass of people is unable or unwilling to read more than one or at best two versions of the news. Therefore, quite unconsciously the average reader is deeply influenced by the particular version of the news which he happens to get in his daily paper. It is from day to day and year to year he absorbs the news which has been selected for him by the news editor sitting at his desk in some large metropolitan building, who can measure the influence on his thought and action? I repeat—I believe that the choice of news exerts far greater moral influence on the public mind than the editorial column.

There is doubtless a strong disposition for intellectual people to condemn the policy of newspapers for printing so much inconsequential and even offensive news. I have been amazed at the space devoted by the greatest of New York's newspapers to a repulsive event which occurred in New Jersey four years ago. But it must be remembered that as long as newspapers are conducted as business enterprises they will doubtless continue to cater to what they believe to be the public taste for news. We may well reproach them for their policy of selection, but at the same time we must also admit that they are following out a business policy. The public itself is largely to blame when newspapers are filled with news, accounts, and advertising which are demoralizing to character.

This is only another way of saying that all the other agencies for character education, including the home, the church and the schools, are not doing their work sufficiently well so that at the time our young people become newspaper readers they demand the right kind of daily news. Young people are under the influence of the home, the church and the school until well after they have finished the eighth grade. If by that time these agencies have not devel-

Wood Cuts as a "Whole Process"

Craft for School Children

London, Eng.
Staff Correspondence

THE most interesting feature of the wood engraving at Bembridge School is that it is the free spontaneous effort of school boys outside of school hours. At Bembridge a private printing press has stimulated the work greatly. To



Woodcut Made by a Boy in Bembridge School.

have a school newspaper written and printed on the premises and to possess a whole army of engravers who provide a fresh cover design for each number, makes publication a perennial interest.

Howard Whitehouse is a great believer in woodcuts as a whole-process craft. As he himself puts it,

"It is the earliest and simplest form of reproduction known and the whole process can be carried out by the craftsman. He draws the design, engraves it upon the wood and prints his own block." He is, in fact, master of an interesting situation and is responsible for the whole result. He must look ahead and throw all his attention upon his job. He cannot rub out his mistakes so that a foolish or careless mistake may spoil his work. He learns to control his eye and his hand. As the headmaster has pointed out, the school does not want a boy to cut wood blocks in order to get his living as a wood engraver, but it wants him in following any craft to learn the pleasure and beauty of true work and at the same time acquire taste and judgment, which is the outcome of his own experience rather than the accepted standard he has heard of and admires.

Bembridge has recently brought

together some of the best of the boys' woodcuts in a book, two of which are shown here. There are many points of interest and educational value about this remarkable book. Bembridge School, of which the president is the Dean of St. Paul's, was founded a few years ago as a school which, while retaining all those features which have made the English boarding schools justly famous, should adopt certain necessary reforms which experience and the new conditions of the post-war world have shown to be necessary.

Perhaps the most important of these reforms was the widening of the curriculum. A part of this change took the form of providing far greater opportunities for every boy in the school to use arts and crafts as instruments of education, and to develop his own character by giving full expression to his own gifts.

"Woodcuts" is a delightful publication published by the Cambridge University Press, and a fit companion to those other volumes by the members of Bembridge School "Prose Poetry and Pictures," "Adventures of Science," and the historical and general survey called shortly, "Bembridge."

Another girl said that her recent reading included "Lorna Doone," "Old Curiosity Shop," "Kim," and "Kenilworth." She did not care for modern novels.

In direct contrast to this choice, one girl declared that she read all the mystery stories that she could find. She had also recently read and liked, "Middlemarch."

One of the older girls was reading several of the latest books, choosing those recommended by the best reviewers. She criticized many of the modern novels as "queer." Besides fiction she had completed Boswell's "Life of Johnson."

"The Count of Monte Cristo" is my favorite," said another girl. "I like love stories, a good adventure story

and books like 'The Americanization of Edward Bok'."

Another girl liked to read different types of stories, and had completed "The Bent Twig," "Romola," and "Joan of Arc," by Mark Twain.

A Whole Book
One girl said that she could not get time to read anything but the newspapers and an occasional magazine. The other girls deplored this, and agreed that she must find time to read a whole book occasionally, or she was missing one of the pleasantest experiences in life.

Books from which the teacher could get delicate inner meanings and beauty were a bit above the girls' heads at their age, but they were interested and thoughtful as the books were discussed. They were eager to understand many of the things which had puzzled them in their reading, and confided to their friend their reactions to certain book situations and problems.

Whenever this teacher was with young people she found them glad to talk over their reading, and she felt that there was an opportunity to form another bond between younger and older people, an opportunity golden with possibilities.

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"Short Cut" in Mathematics

San Francisco
Staff Correspondence

OF THAT ancient and honorable trio, reading, writing and arithmetic, popularly called the "Three R's," the last-named subject has long been understood to have undergone less change than either of its allies in the little red schoolhouse. Comes now Alfred I. Levett, expert accountant and mathematician of San Francisco, whose rapid calculations have so captured the interests of both school boys and girls and teachers that the state department of education is said to be seriously considering the adoption of Mr. Levett's methods of computation.

"I have no desire to commercialize these processes of calculation," Mr. Levett said in an interview. "Ideas in this line began coming to me about two years ago, and I can say in fact, that within the past four weeks many short cuts in finding the answer to mathematical problems have come to light. The public schools should have these methods; that is my sole desire in presenting them."

"This system of calculating is based upon the naughts, the decimal scale, our own adopted system of numbers. It is a fact that we enumerate 10s and 100s and 1000s, and in consequence every number from 1 to 10 is a relative part of 10, and every number from 10 to 100 is a relative part either of 10 or 100, and so on.

"Therefore if in calculating we use a number composed of naughts as a basis and then adjust that result in accordance with the relation of the number we should have used to the naughts we did use, we shall have found a very easy and quick method of calculating.

"For example, if in multiplying 986 by nine, we use 10 as a multiplier making 9860 then deduct one times 986 using 1000 instead of 986 the product is 8860 and then adding the difference between 1000 and 986 the answer is 8874. It is very evident that calculating in this manner is a give and take proposition made simple by the use of the naughts.

"In making calculations in arithmetic very many set rules for quick

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The Classroom Teacher

By JULIA A. SPOONER
Former President of the Department of Classroom Teachers of the National Education Association of the United States

WHEN classroom teachers began to talk, a few years ago, of teacher participation in school management, as if it were inevitable in the development of modern education, one might have thought from the comment in school circles that they were proposing something revolutionary or even bolshevistic. It seemed for a time that some educationist had mistaken the East and teaching was West and "never the twain shall meet." It was very difficult to get discussion of the subject at all in some school communities and what comment was made indicated that the suggestion that teachers might have anything of value to contribute from their experience and observation, beyond the limits of their own classrooms, and the general subject of teaching technique, was too preposterous to entertain.

Many administrators took the attitude that the classroom teacher was to be the recipient of advice and suggestions without assuming the corresponding obligation of contributing advice and suggestions from her relatively valuable experience. There are many teachers still in the service, so schooled to rigid adherence to the narrow field of activity formerly prescribed for them, that they can scarcely accept the idea that their experience can have given them ideas of value to those who are administering the educational policies. Many of the younger teachers, on the other hand, are ready to criticize existing conditions without taking the trouble to formulate constructive suggestions for improvement which might contain the germ of really valuable ideas.

It is quite probable that some of the most kindly and sympathetic superintendents, anxious to promote the spirit of co-operation and responsibility and initiative on the part of their teachers, and desirous that no suggestion for improvement of their systems shall be treated as too inconsequential for consideration, are obliged to spend precious hours in conferences which bring no immediate or apparent result. They may perhaps write inwardly at the amateurishness of many of the proposals made by teaching groups that are conscientiously attempting to render real service in what for lack of a better term is called "teacher participation in administration."

Could Have Helped

At the same time, many experienced executives jeopardize their own careers for lack of a suggestion as to the handling of a situation, when any one of a dozen experienced teachers could have averted catastrophe had they ventured to overstep the traditional or conventional barriers that separate the classroom teacher and her supervisor. No administrator can ever be familiar with every angle of his own situation. Often a sub-district condition quite familiar to the teachers of that particular section of a city may be the key to the success or failure of a whole school program. Yet in most places it never occurs to the administrator to think that a teacher or group of teachers may know how to operate that key, or at least to explain its eccentricities to him, so that he can successfully release the spring and operate the lock.

One of the things most puzzling to teachers is the bland assumption on the part of most superintendents that there is an ideal situation as regards the relation between teacher and administrator. Even where revolt and rebellion against existing conditions are clearly apparent to a casual visitor who speaks the

language of the classroom teacher, the superintendent is as apt as not to say "My teachers are perfectly free about expressing themselves. We are a happy family. They want me at their meetings. They never hold one without me. We have perfect confidence in each other."

"There is little opportunity in the public schools for recognition of the teacher's service. It used to be taken for granted that an excellent instructor might be 'promoted' by giving her an administrative job. Efficient teachers are too rare to run the risk of losing them in such a way. Rather, some means must be found for attaching them to the classroom service. Their talents should not be diverted to clerical work or even inspectorial tasks. The children need them. The gradual increase of the teaching force, the addition of large numbers of statisticians and clerks, the decrease of supervisory officers, and the gradual readjustment of their duties, opens great possibilities for development of the teachers themselves. For the first time, we have an opportunity to see how education works upon massed groups, without waiting for a generation and then getting only inferential deductions. In no other period have teachers had such an opportunity to satisfy their curiosity about the results of their own 'presentations, drills, and tests,' and to try out new methods of approach with subject matter. Probably one of the greatest drawbacks to the teaching profession has been the lack of a definite challenge to classroom teachers. Platitudes and generalizations last till one gets home from a conference, but they lack sustaining power. Give teachers an opportunity to share in the 'whys and wherefores and what's' of education as well as in the 'hows,' and that part of the annual turnover which is due to disgust over the lack of future in the profession will be decidedly decreased. It is to bring this problem of the 'why and what' back to the individual teacher for her own sake as well as for what she can contribute toward the solution, that teacher participation is particularly helpful.

Nature of Questions

Questions that arise in a discussion of teacher participation in school management run something like this:

If superintendents are elected and paid to perform administrative duties why permit other individuals or groups whose duties are presumably instructional to assume responsibility apparently outside their field of activity?

What are the classroom teachers' qualifications for participating in administrative functions? (Practically never is the question raised as to the administrator's qualifications for participating in instructional functions.) Does the classroom teacher have the necessary qualifications for this? Is it not a master in this line, at least a trained craftsman, while in reality the preparation of many administrators has been such that they include any such practice, and often little enough of precept?

In what phases of school administration may teachers safely participate? To what extent shall they be permitted to participate in these particular phases?

Is the result of participation a material gain—does the administrative department receive an actual benefit from the suggestions given by its teachers, or is his communication with them merely to keep peace in the family? Does the classroom teacher better understand administrative problems from this type of contact with them? Does she gain a new idea of the importance of her own type of work from her consideration of the other branches of the service?

Shall participation in administration on the part of the teacher be

limited to such concrete tasks as publicity work to secure tax levies and bond issues? Shall participation extend into the field of the disciplining of uncooperative children?

Just why any teacher should extend her already numerous activities into the field of administration, is something of a puzzle even to those who are advocating it so strongly. The teacher who accepts her class at the beginning of the year without question, and who does all of her school work in the manner of the one who has the most leisure, the most surplus energy to devote to her personal ambitions, and is the one very frequently who features in the principal's report as most efficient and most co-operative. It is very easy to confound "efficiency" with "failure to annoy or irritate" and "co-operation" with "lack of friction."

Might Seem Foolish

To suggest that the teacher shall add to her hours of work in the classroom and other hours spent in preparation and examination of the classroom work, more time and energy, to be given to critical examination of new textbooks put upon the market, of courses of study in use in other states or cities, to analysis of legislation—on educational subjects, to inquiry into teaching conditions in her own and other systems, to study of the demands made by and of the teaching corps in other communities, must seem the height of foolishness to those content to give little to receive little in their professional world. Yet the teachers readily grasp the idea that in teaching their pupils to use discrimination and to exercise judgment through actual projects instead of by constructing theoretical and artificial conditions, they are doing the highest type of teaching, and are rendering invaluable service.

We have come to realize that with the public demand for an education for everybody, the successful building up and carrying out of educational policies depend upon a community of interests and become a partnership affair, every group involved assuming more responsibility than ever before, and the classroom teacher particularly becoming more definitely awake to the possibilities of her position.

We are insisting that teachers be more broadly educated and more thoroughly trained. They can not be well prepared for work in their own particular niche, unless they have at least a bird's-eye view of the whole educational field. Advocates of teacher participation in school administration have no slightest desire to usurp the functions of the school administrator. They know however that the most intelligent follower is one who appreciates the difficulties of leadership, and that no leader can get far unless he knows the conditions under which the followers travel. To secure this mutual understanding and its resulting co-operation practical "participation" in administration on the part of the teacher, is as necessary to the successful development of a school system, as is inspectorial or supervisory participation in classroom procedure on the part of the administrative department.

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EQUIPMENT'S MOST ACTIVE TRAINING

Many Stocks Enjoy Good Early Gains—Some Weak Spots

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (AP)—Mixed price movements ushered in the new week in the stock market today with opposing speculative forces apparently struggling for control.

Declines of 1 to 2 points in American Smelting, Du Pont and International Harvester were offset by openings of 1 to 2 points in Baldwin, Coca Cola and Texas Gulf Sulphur.

Price movements became more confused as trading progressed. Fears of higher call money rates as the result of the sharp decline in reserve shown in last Saturday's clearing, however, statement undoubtedly induced considerable realizing by traders who could build up paper profits in such issues as Baldwin, General Motors and United States Steel common, which sold down 1 to 2 points before the end of the first half-hour, and American Smelting, which broke nearly 5 points.

Stromberg Carborundum sagged to a new low level for the year.

Heaviness of some of the oil shares probably reflected speculative disappointment over the apparent failure of operators to attract a public following in these issues on the last few rallies.

Independent strength was shown by several of the minor railroad equipment issues such as American Car & Foundry, General American and United States Tank Car, which responded to reports of heavy railroad inquiries.

Otis Elevator was bid up to a new 1926 peak.

Foreign exchanges opened irregular. Demand sterling held fairly steady around \$4.84 1/2, but French francs were down nearly 5 points to around 3.93 cents.

Bond prices pushed slowly ahead in today's less active trading, which was without any distinguishing feature. Because of the present low level of quotations, selective buying was the rule although surplus funds were available in large volume for home investment and speculative purchases.

The greatest activity developed in obligations of the local traction companies, following the publication of reports that one group had obtained control of most of the systems. Price fluctuations were rather confused, independent of the clearing house, while Third Avenue bonds were moderately active, with the demand concentrated on issues offering speculative possibilities.

Frisco income sixes sold at the year's top price of 96 1/2, and Erie convertibles were firm.

An advance of more than a point in Polish was one of the features of the foreign exchange market. Polish issues were steady, and more activity was noted in German obligations, following reports of new industrial financing.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low	Dec. 5	Dec. 4	Sales	High	Low	Dec. 5	Dec. 4
400 Abilene	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Adams	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Alcoa	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Can.	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Oil	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Ry.	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Tel.	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Trans.	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Wire	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Zinc	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Lead	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Copper	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Nickel	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Silver	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Gold	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Platinum	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Iron	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Steel	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Coal	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Lumber	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Paper	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Textile	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Food	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Drug	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Chemical	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Rubber	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Glass	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Brick	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Cement	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Lime	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Soda	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Potash	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Nitrate	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Sulphur	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Zinc Oxide	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Lead Oxide	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Copper Oxide	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Nickel Oxide	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Silver Oxide	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Gold Oxide	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Platinum Oxide	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Iron Oxide	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Steel Oxide	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Coal Oxide	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Lumber Oxide	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Paper Oxide	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Textile Oxide	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Food Oxide	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Drug Oxide	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Chemical Oxide	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Rubber Oxide	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Glass Oxide	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Brick Oxide	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Cement Oxide	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
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400 Am. Sulphur Oxide	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Zinc Oxide	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Lead Oxide	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Copper Oxide	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Nickel Oxide	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Silver Oxide	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Gold Oxide	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Platinum Oxide	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
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400 Am. Steel Oxide	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Coal Oxide	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Lumber Oxide	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Paper Oxide	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Textile Oxide	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Food Oxide	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Drug Oxide	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Chemical Oxide	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Rubber Oxide	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Glass Oxide	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Brick Oxide	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Cement Oxide	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Lime Oxide	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Soda Oxide	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Potash Oxide	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Nitrate Oxide	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Sulphur Oxide	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
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400 Am. Copper Oxide	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Nickel Oxide	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Silver Oxide	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Gold Oxide	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Platinum Oxide	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Iron Oxide	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Steel Oxide	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Coal Oxide	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Lumber Oxide	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Paper Oxide	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Textile Oxide	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Food Oxide	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
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400 Am. Chemical Oxide	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Rubber Oxide	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	3000 Am. Elv. mg.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
400 Am. Glass Oxide	35 1/2	35 3							

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\$2,000,000.00

Investment

Per Cent Security

without bonus, commiser
annum, in quarterly
April first, July first, and
the shares have no taxes
titles to bother with.

Lakeland, Fla.

Security Value Increases

ing ground and rental accompanying Seattle's growth in manufacturing, population and cause of the first mortgage issues on improved real estate to increase value as the bonds are

year serial bond issues and offer six based upon loan values of the protected by trust which give us control of revenues until the retired.

in denominations of \$500, and \$1000. are by securities to 6 1/4%.

for circulars
Loan Department

Seattle
Trust Company
2, WASHINGTON
State Supervision
plus and Undivided
Over \$350,000

Ex Ins. Co.

RIGHTS

OLD—ADJUSTED

ING & CO.
Hartford, Conn.

& WOODS
NCE
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FINE
LIAB-
ILITY, AUTO-
MOBILE, BUR-
GLARY AND EVERY
DESCRIPTION OF INSUR-
ANCE AT THE LOWEST RATES.

ESTABLISHED 1888

W. WESTON

Accountant
Scotia Building
4, Sask.

TELEPHONE AND
COMPANY
dollars (\$2.40) per
Friday, December
of record at the
Friday, December
LCH, Treasurer.

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95	45	-
100	110	1
106	36	
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108	138	+2
98	98	+1
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105	105	+
32½	32½	½
105	105	-
105	105	+4
10	11½	+1½
60	60	
41½	41½	½
36	36	+3
30	30	
101	101	+1
71½	3½	
34	77½	+ ½
161	162	+ ½
108	108	-
30	30	
56½	56½	- ½
60	161	-

36	-	1/2
31		
20	20%	-
26	106	
39	93	
16	46	+1
5%	15%	
2	93%	+11%
2	22	-1
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5%	25%	
18	18	-1
3%	56%	+ 1/2
45		
115%	+	9%
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19	-	1/2
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101%	-	1/2
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	Last	Net
	Chg	
235	-5	
29	+	1
45	+	1
112	+	3
107	+	3
228	+	3
44	+	3
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316	-	1
240	-	1
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70 YEARS OF Y. W. C. A. HISTORY
LINKS WORLD IN FRIENDLY AID

Philippine Islands Are Latest Field of Its Service—\$1,000,000 Women's Hotel at Los Angeles Is Far Step From First Little Hostel Opened in England in 1856

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK—The open door of the Young Women's Christian Association has admitted millions of women and girls seeking homes, work, education and some chance at play in the 70 years that it and its predecessor organizations have been active, but nothing shows more clearly the extent to which the "Y. W." has become entrenched in the community than the new Casa de Figueras, the \$1,000,000 hotel for women in Los Angeles which was built on a local budget.

The completion of the hotel also marks the completion of 20 years of work on the part of the national board of Young Women's Christian Associations in the United States with which 987 local groups are affiliated. It is a long way both miles and size from the little hostel which was opened in England just after the Crimean War in 1856 with an enrollment of 2 matrons of emigrant ships, 2 foreigners, 1 lady in distress, 1 young person in training for school mistress, 2 school mistresses and 21 governesses.

Homes More Than Shelters

Casa de Figueras, as well as the new women's building at the joint Young Women's and Young Men's Christian Association grounds at Lake Geneva, the Mount Vernon House which the "Y. W." has been conducting at the Philadelphia Sesqui-centennial grounds and the 415 other local residence homes are more than shelters for those in need. They are permanent institutions under whose roofs mingle women of great wealth and factory workers, women with college education and domestic servants, women with high social position and women who have almost no other social opportunities than the "Y. W." affords.

There are other significant announcements at this time from the national headquarters in New York City, including the establishment of work in the Philippine Islands with Miss Helen Davis temporarily in charge, and Miss Soledad Garduno of Manila, who has been a year in training at the New York headquarters, assisting.

In the United States the "Y. W." investigation staff has been in touch with 50 college girls who are teaching in one-room little red school houses, making a survey not of the schools, but of the communities themselves as they are viewed through the eyes of these girls and what they have to offer in social diversions and opportunities for their inhabitants.

Lectures on Vocations

At the national headquarters in New York City, from the first of December to the middle of January, local secretaries and association members will have a course of lectures on vocational information, typical of the effort on the part of the national board to give its auxiliaries access to highly technical, specialized and expert opinions on its various phases of work.

With 121,349 women and girls placed in employment during the last year in the affiliated associations, the organization recognizes its need for definite information on how to gather occupation material, how to conduct employment interviews, placement and follow-up work. With Miss Helen Davis, executive of the personnel bureau of the national board, opening and closing the course, lectures will be

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following: Mrs. Herman Mayer, Torrington, Conn.; Mrs. Nida W. Hargraves, New York; Mrs. Pauline, Los Angeles, Calif.; Mrs. C. J. Conroy, Montgomery, Ill.; Mrs. H. P. Nelson, New York City; Mr. H. P. Nelson, New York City.

In the Lighter Vein

WIDE-AWAKE TOWN

"So there are only two streets in your old home town?"

"Yes, but they are very progressive out there. They are one-way streets.—Life.



THE COMPLIMENT

Well-meaning hostess: "Now, Mr. Jenkins, you need never again tell us you can't sing! We know now."

APPROPRIATE

A famous American tragedienne arrived in London recently. We understand that a crowd of admirers at the station greeted her with three hearty sobs.—Humorist.

MYSTERIOUS SENTRY

The colonel of a regiment making a night tour of a certain camp was challenged by a sentry who had been standing for hours in a driving rain.

"Who goes there?" demanded the guard.

"Friend," replied the colonel. "Welcome to our mist," said the sentry.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

DELIVER THE GOODS

Father: "Uncle Jack sent his regards to you, Junior."

Junior: "Good! Where are they?"

WRITE YOUR OWN CARTOON

Golfier (jumping about enthusiastically): "I did it!"

"What?" asked the wife.

"I just made a hole in one."

"Please do it again, dear. I didn't see you."

BEST POLICY

"Now, what should a little boy say who has received a penny for carrying those packages?"

"I'm too polite to say!"

Too True

Janitor: "But why do you want me to put alcohol in your radiator?"

Tenant: "To keep them from freezing."

FRANKNESS

Manager (to boy applicant): "Now, what we need around here is ability!"

Boy: "You took the words right out of my mouth."

PRODUCED

Playwright: "You received my play, of course?"

Producer: "Why, yes! Here (to office boy), dig down in the wastepaper basket and produce Mr. McKay's play for him."—Answers.

ONE THING NECESSARY

The first day of kindergarten the teacher explained to the children that it behooved them to behave if they wanted to stay.

On his return home, Willie's mother asked him how he liked it.

"Well," replied the boy, "we've sure got to behave ourselves, all right."



Mistaken

"What would you like for Christmas, cook?"

Cook: "One of them 'goin' away' suitcases would be handy, 'um."

POWER PACK
MODERNIZES
OLD RECEIVER

Power Audio Stage Is Combined With B Eliminator

The combination of audio with B elimination has been a fruitful field, and within the last few months some really desirable units in kit form have been produced. McMurdo Silver, in the accompanying article, gives an excellent angle on this device which has hardly been stressed in previous articles. The modernization of old receivers, a serious economic problem among the radio fans who cannot afford to junk old parts and buy new ones every six months. A second article will shortly follow this one.

Practically all radio enthusiasts are familiar with the power pack, a device developed within recent months; but it is very probable that few fully appreciate what the addition of a power pack would do to their particular receiver, whether it be of this year's design or whether it be of last year's design. A power pack consists essentially of a B battery eliminator operated from a regular lamp-socket or wall-receptacle in addition to a very high-quality one-stage power amplifier.

The battery eliminator supplies A and C power not only to the self-contained power amplifier of the pack, but it also furnishes B power for an entire radio receiver, such as would be used in conjunction with the power pack. For various reasons, it would not be practical to design the power pack to furnish A potential to the radio receiver, but it would be possible, under certain circumstances, to obtain C potential from the power pack for the radio set.

Aside from the fact that a power pack will eliminate all B batteries in connection with an ordinary radio receiver, it has two other very outstanding advantages. First among these is that its stage of power amplification will provide much louder signals than could be obtained from an ordinary receiver alone. In many cases this is not an important factor, for the average receiver will deliver all the volume required for ordinary home entertainment.

The paramount advantage of the power pack described here is that the power amplifier stage, incorporated in it will provide as fine reproduction as it is possible to obtain from any radio equipment. Thus, if the power pack is used with, let us say, a good neutrodyne or other B battery receiver, the result is a radio set which provides entirely satisfactory reception except in the matter of quality, the power pack will improve the quality of reproduction obtained from the receiver very materially.

This is because distortion in the audio frequency amplifier of the average receiver is cumulative; that is, it increases from stage to stage. Thus, in a poor receiver the output of the second stage will be much more distorted than that of the first stage. The power pack, however, used (the second amplifying stage of the receiver is seldom needed) the quality of reproduction is actually far better than that obtainable with the first stage of the receiver only. Briefly, this means that the power pack used in conjunction with, let us say, a good 1925 model five-tube neutrodyne, will give a quality of reproduction which can hardly be exceeded by the best of this season's receivers.

Naturally, many fans, once this is realized, will want to build power packs, since for an investment of practically the same amount of money as would be required to purchase a B eliminator on the open market, they may build not only a B eliminator, but a power amplifier which will bring their older receiver up to the latest minute designs in the matter of quality reproduction.

The power pack described here, with consists of standard parts which may be procured from any reputable radio dealer. It may be made in one of two types—a high voltage model designed to operate a UX210 type tube, and to furnish to this tube approximately 450 volts plate potential, as well as up to 200 volts for receiver operation. The second type of power pack, or the low-voltage model, is intended for operation with a UX171 power tube with 180 volts plate potential, and at the same time will supply plate voltages up to this value for the radio receiver with which the pack is to be used. The difference between the two packs lies only in the type of tubes used, the power transformer, filament lighting transformer, and condensers.

The difference in results lies in the volume and handling capacity of the two packs—the 171 type being ideally suited to home use. The 210 type with a good cone speaker can reproduce clearly and perfectly a program loud enough to be heard a mile or more away from the speaker. Below will be found a list of parts for the high-voltage 210-type.

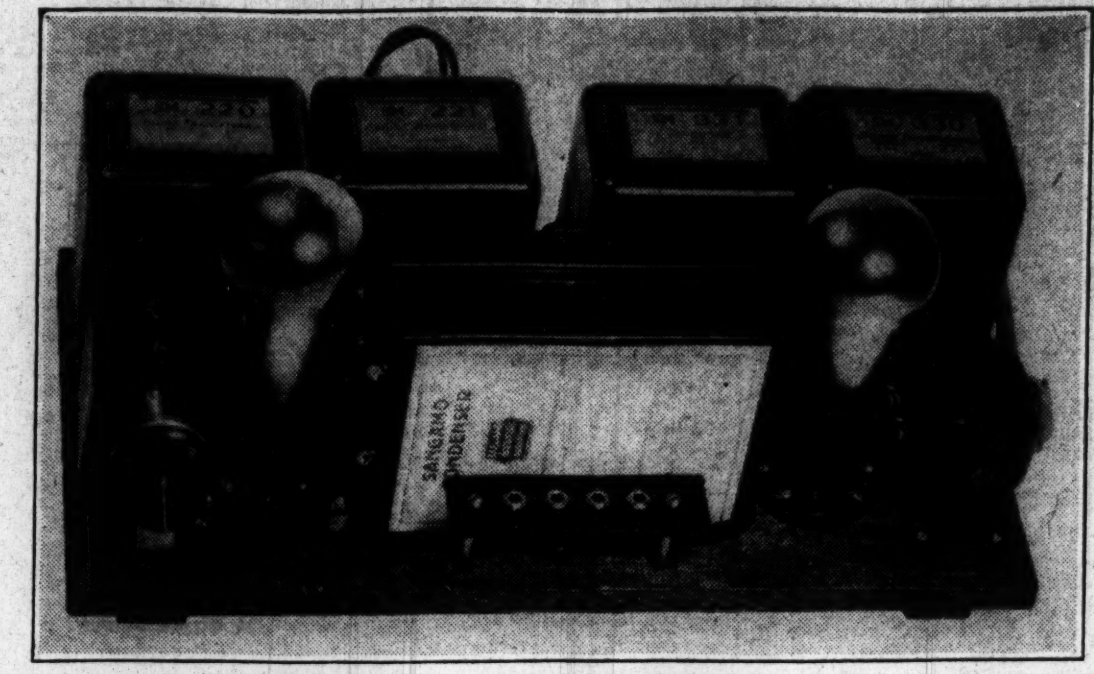
Parts for 210 Power Pack

- 1 S-M 220 audio transformer.
- 1 S-M 221 output transformer.
- 1 S-M 222 Unishoke.
- 1 S-M 220 power transformer.
- 2 S-M 511 tube sockets.
- 1 Sangamo series B, 4 mf. condenser.
- 2 Sangamo series B, 2 mf. condensers.
- 1 Sangamo series A, 1 mf. condenser.
- 1 Carter or Yaxley 1000 or 2000-ohm potentiometer, R5.
- 1 Carter or Yaxley 200-ohm resistance, R2.
- 4 Carter or Yaxley tip jacks.
- 1 Bakelite panel 3x5x3/4-in. with mounting screws and studs.
- 1 8-volt bell-winding transformer.
- 1 Txi4 wood baseboard.
- UX210 tube.
- 1 UX216B tube.
- 1 Assortment screws, insulated hook-up wire, and lugs, etc.

If the low-voltage type of power pack is desired instead of the high-voltage model, one S-M type 339 power transformer should be substituted for the type 220 listed above.

A 6-volt bell-winding transformer should be substituted for the type 339 listed above.

Audio Power Pack Neat Unit



This Unit Combines a B-Eliminator and a Power Unit, Using Either the UX or CX 171 or 210 Tubes. Acting as the Second Stage of Audio on Your Old Receiver, It Will Give You Performance Quite in Keeping With Some of the Most Modern Receivers, as Far as Tone Quality Is Concerned. This Point Can Be Carried Further, of Course, by Putting a Modern High Quality Transformer in the First Stage in the Set.

should be substituted for the 8-volt model, and all separate condensers may be eliminated if an S-M type 332 condenser bank is substituted, since this type contains all capacities required.

All of the parts listed above are standard and may be very easily procured. However, some confusion may arise in the thought of the builder in connection with the bell-winding transformer. This may be any type of small light-duty bell-winding transformer for operation on 110 volts, 60 cycles A. C. If a UX210 tube is to be used, an 8-volt type will be required; whereas a 6-volt type will be necessary with a UX171. Actually, both of these voltages are slightly higher than are actually required by the tubes; but the load imposed by the tubes on the light-duty transformers, together with the voltage drop in the wiring, reduces the actual filament voltages to normal operating values. The actual make of transformer is of little importance; although Thorndarson, Jefferson, Wayne, or Edwards

Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 15

Evening Features

FOR TUESDAY, DEC. 7

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME

6:30 p. m.—Bedtime stories, Aunt Ida.

7:30 p. m.—Studio program, 11—CNRA dance orchestra.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

6:30 p. m.—Studio program, 11—CNRA dance orchestra.

7:30 p. m.—Studio program, 11—CNRA dance orchestra.

8:30 p. m.—Studio program, 11—CNRA dance orchestra.

9:30 p. m.—Studio program, 11—CNRA dance orchestra.

10:30 p. m.—Studio program, 11—CNRA dance orchestra.

11:30 p. m.—Studio program, 11—CNRA dance orchestra.

12:30 p. m.—Studio program, 11—CNRA dance orchestra.

1:30 p. m.—Studio program, 11—CNRA dance orchestra.

2:30 p. m.—Studio program, 11—CNRA dance orchestra.

3:30 p. m.—Studio program, 11—CNRA dance orchestra.

4:30 p. m.—Studio program, 11—CNRA dance orchestra.

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The accompanying illustrations of the power packs show a self-contained unit, not provided with means for supplying a receiver with B potential. If the builder wishes to take B potential for his receiver from the power pack, it will be necessary to have the baseboard three inches longer in order that it may accommodate the two Claretos, and the ohm knob and Lavite resistance necessary to reduce the voltage to the values required by the receiver detector and amplifier tubes. Further, the 1 mf. condenser as shown in the diagrams with the next article near the Claretos will be needed unless an S-M 332 condenser bank is used (suitable only in the low-voltage 171 pack), in which case the two 1 mf. condensers will be found in the condenser bank itself. In the 210 pack they will have to be separate Sangamo Series A types.

Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 15

Evening Features

FOR TUESDAY, DEC. 7

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME

6:30 p. m.—Bedtime stories, Aunt Ida.

7:30 p. m.—Studio program, 11—CNRA dance orchestra.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

6:30 p. m.—Studio program, 11—CNRA dance orchestra.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Among the first bills to be offered at the session of Congress which opened in Washington today, it is now assured, will be the revised measure which is already being written by Senator McNary of Oregon, a substitute for the so-called McNary-Haugen farm relief plan defeated several months ago. It is confidently announced by the proponents of the measure that their cause has been strengthened and aided by the results of the recent elections. While none of the newly named members, with one or two exceptions, will participate in the deliberations of the short session now about to begin, it may be that the prospect of stronger numerical support of farm relief legislation a year hence will induce the reaching, in advance of that time, of a satisfactory compromise basis which will meet the approval of the President.

Farm Relief Forces Mobilizing

It is assured, apparently, that President Coolidge and his chief political advisers are agreed that some measure of relief to the agricultural industry of the country is an economic necessity. But this could have been said a year ago as truthfully as today. Therefore, it is as necessary now as then that an acceptable plan be devised, unless, indeed, those who are most unqualifiedly committed to the policy of arbitrary price fixing feel that they will be able to pass their measure over a possible executive veto. Recent developments are taken to indicate the probability that the cotton growers of the South are prepared to support the cause for which the grain and live-stock growers of the middle West have long waged an insistent campaign. This combined voting strength is an element with which it may be found necessary to deal during the short session.

The revised McNary plan, it is announced, will retain the price equalization feature of the McNary-Haugen bill, but in a simplified and somewhat modified form. Taking as the five basic commodities cotton, corn, wheat, swine and rice, it is proposed to provide for them a substantial price level through the establishment of a so-called stabilization fund. To provide a working or revolving fund in aid of the plan, thus assuring the farmers money necessary for the carrying on of their operations while awaiting returns from commodities which are held in storage for the purpose of procuring the most favorable possible price, the revised bill will offer a plan for establishing a Federal Farm Board, based upon the plan adopted in organizing the Federal Farm Loan Board. Twelve districts would be formed, to embrace the entire agricultural area of the United States, with a representative from each district on the board. The equalization fees would, in the end, be paid by the farmers themselves, but in the first instance by the ginners, the miller, or the packer.

It would seem that by this or some other practical method which will assure to those who devote their capital and their labor to the production of the commodities named and others equally as essential to the comfort and happiness of the people as a whole, there must be assured a fair return in profit for the service rendered. It is undeniable that under present economic conditions this profit is not returned. There are many contributing causes or reasons. Because of the wartime inflation of land values, many farms have been overcapitalized. It is impossible, because of this, for those who own equities in them to pay the interest and operating costs and earn even a small profit in the form of wages.

Another contributing cause is the failure to practice that general diversification which would insure practical economic independence to the farmers and their families. This is true of all sections in the middle West and South, but more particularly, it would seem, in the case of the South. The farmers who claim to wonder at the prosperity enjoyed by productive industries which are now proposing the adoption of the five-day week plan, should not forget that those industries and those who work in them are busily employed twelve months in every year, while the farmer who produces only a single crop and neglects related industries, such as dairying, gardening and stock raising, is intensively employed for three or four months only.

No one would seek to make it appear that the farmers are seeking an economic advantage to which they are not entitled. Their plight, perhaps due to no fault of their own, is recognized as a serious one. But they and their representatives in Congress should seriously consider the reasonableness of imposing upon productive industry in general a burden which agriculture, with its own affairs properly and wisely adjusted, might find itself able to bear without serious inconvenience. They might well inquire, first of all, if they have applied to their own problems the practical methods which competitive industry has so successfully applied to the problems it has been compelled to meet.

Sir Alan Cobham, the British aviator, struck what should be a keynote of today's thought when he stated that the notion should be abandoned that flying is a kind of stunt, adventurous and hazardous in nature, and urged that the simplicity and safety of flying should be brought home to the people. He was speaking to a large company of aviators and others interested in flying, at a banquet in his honor at the Waldorf, in New York, so that he had a sympathetic audience. And he was not slow to emphasize his view that aviation should be kept constantly before the people, as a safe and sane method of transport, through the agency of bold propaganda—the perfection of its details being sought for regardless of immediate commercial profit.

On this last point, Sir Alan laid particular stress, for he declared that he believed in encouraging flying from the same standpoint that any other technical science is encouraged. "Many developments today are encouraged not from the commercial point of view," he added. "Aviation needs this encouragement." And the

reason for his conviction he explained in the fact that aviation can explore virgin country that can be explored in no other way. Air lines, he said in amplification, may open up country for settlement with great benefit to the people, though the lines may not pay commercially; they "do not compete with existing modes of transport, but are merely subsidiary to them and are capable of augmenting their traffic."

The point of particular importance here would seem to be that there is a need for adequate recognition of the value of aviation to the normal activities of the age. Inevitably the development of flying involves the expenditure of large sums of money, and many of those who are in the best possible position to assist in the forwarding of its various phases are hampered by lack of funds. That there will be abundant returns in the future in larger measure than can be easily computed appears to be a virtual certainty. The fact must not be overlooked, however, that the people must be educated into a fuller realization of the advantages of flying. Indeed, this is a fundamental prerequisite to which attention cannot be turned too soon. The future of aviation is almost impossible to outline, but that the next few years will see extraordinary developments is almost a foregone conclusion.

In frankly characterizing his work as that of aviation propaganda, Sir Alan is aligning himself with the forward march of the times. He says he is trying to launch aviation on the public, and therein he is engaging in a work the possibilities of which can hardly be overestimated. As flying is proved more and more safe and simple it will correspondingly attract the people. But to insure to it all that is its heritage, the fact that any system in the early stages must be encouraged somewhat fearlessly should not be forgotten. Then the day will be hastened when aviation will indeed become, as Sir Alan forecasts, an everyday occurrence.

One curious reaction of the recent speech by President Coolidge, in which he spoke favorably of adopting the plan of conscripting wealth in America in the event of war, has, according to reports, been produced in France and must be corrected. It may be recalled that the purpose of this scheme is to eliminate profiteering in such an event, its advocates believing that thereby war would be rendered almost impossible.

How does this affect the French? The French have somewhat unexpectedly discovered that Mr. Coolidge's statement supports the theory they have put forward at disarmament conferences, namely, that it is not merely the size of armies that matters, but the resources of a country capable of being turned to warlike aims. They insist that, besides military might, there must be considered what they call the "potentiel de guerre." The most eloquent exponent of this theory is M. Paul-Boncour, Socialist delegate to the League of Nations.

In modern days, whatever may have been the case in the past, the outward signs of a country's military strength, armies and fleets, are not all. There is, besides, a vast power for making war, which may be represented in various forms. Industries which may be transformed to other purposes, financial prosperity, man power, natural products, such as coal and iron, evidently count.

There is of course a certain truth in this contention, but the French are inclined to push it too far, and to suppose that because it is not altogether easy to determine, the "potentiel de guerre" of the various countries, therefore the reduction of the army should be postponed to the Greek calends. A moment's thought will show that there is here an unfortunate fallacy. Issues of peace and war ultimately depend, not on material things, but on the attitude of the peoples toward each other. Even the advocates of the League of Nations who confidently claim that this organization provides excellent machinery for the settlement of quarrels and for the fostering of friendships in Europe, and in itself represents the world's demand for peace, acknowledge that it would be powerless to avert war if public opinion in the different countries were not on the side of peace. It is, when all is said and done, public opinion which decides.

Now the maintenance of a large army may properly be regarded as an unfavorable symptom of public opinion, and its existence actually tends to turn public opinion in undesirable directions. This remark undoubtedly applies to the country in which there is a large army, but it applies still more pertinently to the neighboring country, which is apt to regard the large army as a proof of militarist intentions, and therefore to frame in advance a reply of the same kind.

There is nothing in the Coolidge declaration, then, which can rightly be taken to condone the existence of unnecessary armies. On the contrary, the logical implications of the Coolidge declarations are the reduction of such armies, since the real stress is laid on the nonprovocative resources of a nation. The aim of the Coolidge declaration is peace, whereas the aim of the maintenance of large armies is war.

Moreover, in what way will it profit France—to refer specifically to the country which is inclined to misinterpret the formula—that it should keep an excessive number of men under arms, if it be true that these men cannot be an adequate response to superior industrial, economic, and financial resources that would enable a belligerent neighbor to raise and equip a still bigger army at a speed with which the less well-equipped nation could not compete? To have hundreds of thousands of men in barracks is a futile procedure if there is elsewhere a formidable "potentiel de guerre."

The mistake, then, is not in the assertion that there is veritably such a thing as a "potentiel de guerre": the accuracy of that assertion may be acknowledged. The mistake is in supposing that the "potentiel de guerre" is offset by the permanent maintenance of large and costly garrison towns, for these in time of peace keep men idle, remote from the fields and factories, which themselves constitute the "potentiel de guerre."

The upshot of it all is, that it is not in the development of an army against what is doubtless an imaginary peril that safety lies, but solely

in the cultivation of friendships between nations and the strengthening of the will to peace. An excessive army actually militates against the "potentiel de guerre," and it also unquestionably militates against the friendships and the will to peace which are the true elements of a nation's security.

There comes a day, in the thoughts of those who have claimed to observe the portents of the changing seasons, when no doubt remains that despite all the harbingers, the sparseness of corn husks, the scantiness of stores laid up by the furry denizens of fields and groves and forests, and despite the lateness of the flight of migrating birds, white-clad winter, in its familiar beauty and grandeur, has actually returned. Between darkness and daylight, perhaps, while the vigil of those watching is relaxed, the snow-capped cloud peaks move together in offensive formations for their preliminary maneuvering which opens the season's long campaign. Dawn is ushered in by sweeping north winds, which display their vaulted dexterity by chasing swirling and fleeing snowflakes past window casements and over the roof. The sun, peeping apologetically through the maze, seems in a single day to have taken up its course westward from a point on the horizon far to the south. It is paced today as it begins its nonstop journey across land or sea by two brilliant "sun dogs," one at the right and the other at the left, indicating, in the more or less ambiguous calendar of the weather-wise, the prospect or the presence of cold weather. The not too inquisitive layman accepts the display at its face value, admitting, meantime, that both guesses are right.

Interesting speculative statistics and computations are presented from time to time to prove the hypothesis that in the more frigid areas of the Western Hemisphere a gradual change is taking place in the nature and durations of the seasons. But the casual observer seems never to have been convinced that this change is actually apparent. Sometimes, as the soft and pleasantly hazy days of autumn linger, one is almost inclined to the belief that they may remain indefinitely. But the schedule seems after all to be quite carefully maintained. Winter, visible just beyond the scenes on the season's movable stage, makes its entry and gains its familiar stride almost in a moment. With considerate acknowledgment of any apparent disposition to be tardy in the beginning, it usually thoughtfully overstates its prescribed time, if not its welcome, before retiring.

But the people who have learned to know winter best have also learned how to smile at its blustering, refusing to take too seriously its parries and its feinting thrusts. Old Boreas has played the game long, and still plays it well and spectacularly. But he has been forced to yield his position of mastery. No longer is he able to imprison town and countryside in stockades hedged about by barriers made of snow and ice. These walls fall and crumble under the onslaughts of those whom it is sought to hold captive. From the outside as well there come relief forces armed with weapons which the thickest and deepest walls cannot resist. In houses snug and warm, children at the windows watch the sham battle and applaud as stronghold after stronghold falls before the invaders and the army of occupation.

Winter no longer imposes a season of enforced isolation even upon those who make their homes far from paths most traveled. Across leagues and miles of space filled with drifting snow come the friendly messages borne even on the wings of the wind itself. And if one observes closely, he may discover also a meandering zigzag line leading from a remote house or village across the hills and valleys to some distant telephone exchange. The radio and the telephone combine to obliterate the miles and to surmount the drifts. One concludes that it is not that the seasons have changed, but that a great change has come to the thoughts of the people themselves. They have, in large part, emancipated themselves from the seasons.

Editorial Notes

In presenting its centennial edition to the public, the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph has added a worthy publication to the many commemorative or special issues of newspapers that have come from their presses this year. It is said to represent the work of a large staff of men and women over a period of eight months and constitutes a veritable encyclopedia of current and past events. A feature that is of particular interest is the reproduction of the first page of the paper for Nov. 1, 1826, 1851, 1876, and 1901. These four pages present a striking commentary on the progress during the past century of journalistic effort. It is urged that, in the production of so monumental a paper, it is natural that errors should occur, "no matter how diligent may have been the effort to avoid them." However, the hope is expressed that these may be at a minimum and harmless. The editors responsible for this remarkable publication may rest assured that their painstaking endeavors certainly merit the most kindly and considerate attention by all those to whom the edition appeals.

These are some striking paradoxes to which Dr. Howard T. Barnes of Montreal called attention recently when describing his adventures on icebergs during a northern cruise last summer. Working on, or moving rapidly about, an iceberg on a summer day, for instance, he declared, is a thoroughly warm job, due, as he sees it, to the radiation of the sun from the ice facets. Then, too, temperature tests have shown that the water immediately surrounding a berg is warmer than the water some distance away. That is all interesting, but his views concerning the possibility of breaking up the bergs by a special thermit-ice reaction sound strictly practical. A substance with such a powerful heat radiation as thermit, he believes, can be used to attack the bergs in their early stages and render them harmless to navigation. That would be a worth-while invention.

When Winter Gets Its Stride

Saving Fruit by Smudging

"WELL, who's the incendiary champion tonight?" "I am; I lighted four rows of my own and two of Bob Smith's—twenty pots to every row, and I've got a sand bar to show for every pot!"

A dozen dark figures are outlined by the light of a small bonfire which dimly discloses a background of apple trees, among which, in regularly spaced rows, gleam tiny points of flame. On one side is a large irrigation ditch, almost hidden by alfalfa borders which trail in the water. The men are helping each other remove sand bars from their clothing while munching sandwiches and making frequent trips to refill steaming cups from a large pot on the fire.

Incendiary enthusiasts, these men—veterans of the torch who take pride in their work. And well they may, for annually they save by their fire-lighting more than many a hose company does by fire-fighting. It is estimated that they added \$300,000 to the community wealth of a certain small New Mexico city this year by lighting fires. The fires were in smudge pots filled with crude oil, the smoke from which raised orchard temperatures sufficiently to prevent the freezing of young fruit.

In smudging, the fruit grower is confronted with the problem of lighting all his smudge pots quickly enough to forestall the vagaries of the thermometer, especially in large orchards where thousands of little fires are required. Only large numbers of men and well-laid plans can meet such an emergency. Community enterprise and neighborly co-operation have furnished both men and plans. More than 100 of the little city's business men enroll each year at the Chamber of Commerce for this work.

They are divided into crews of five or six, with one man as captain and chauffeur, and are assigned to various orchards. The orchardist sets out his smudge pots in advance in rows about twenty feet apart and gives each volunteer a "detail" of several rows—usually four or five, each several hundred feet in length.

Frost warning comes to the farmer from the weather bureau by telephone or from electric thermometers set at various places in the orchards, for sometimes only a part of an orchard may be invaded by the cold, or only those on one side of the city. Whatever the need, the orchardist calls "his" crews on the telephone, and often within half an hour they are on the job, carrying flame and smoke—and a saving warmth—among the trees.

Usually, within an hour the work is done and the fire-lighters gather around bonfires where the women folk have provided refreshments. Notes are compared and rival claims to efficiency debated. Ordinarily, a prompt response on the part of the smudgers throws a blanket of smoke over the tender fruit before the cold can reach it, but there is always a question whether they have been quick enough.

"How's the thermometer now, Jim? All that smoke ought to stop it from going very low."

"It's just at thirty-two, George, but I don't think it'll

go any lower. You fellows got the smoke started just in time."

"That's good! Nothin' like a smoke screen to stop old Jack Frost."

"You're right, George; the old smudge certainly does the trick. But it's no good without somebody to start it. We're surely obliged to all you boys. This is the third time you've saved our crop this year; I oughtn't to have to call you out again."

"Oh, forget it, Jim! You know we all enjoy these early morning calls—even Hal Peters, when once we get him awake. Besides, Mrs. Davis's 'cats' are worth a run out here any time. But I guess it's time we started back now. Hey, you sandwich snatchers! ready to go?" Reluctant silhouettes retreat slowly from the firelight, but soon the two cars in the road are filled.

"Good night, boys, and thanks again."

"Good night."

"Good morning."

"Thanks for the sandwiches, Mrs. Davis."

With a whir they are off, and Jim Davis and his wife return to put out the fire and gather up the cooking utensils.

"Those boys certainly like your sandwiches, Mary. But nothing's too good for them, I'll say. There's about \$10,000 in apples already set on those trees—thanks to them—and if we can get by another week without a freeze it'll be as good as in the bank."

"Do you think the danger's over for this morning, Jim?" "It ought to be; the thermometer is going up now. It was just a sudden drop. Let's get back to the house; it'll be day in an hour."

For the fire-lighters the drive back to town is not the least pleasant part of the job. At every vantage point they are met by an inspiring sight. Thousands of regularly spaced points of light gleam on every hillside, and the city appears encircled by the camp fires of a bivouacked army. Big-eared jack rabbits dash phantasmically through the glare of their motorists' headlights, and the rush of fresh morning air gives a zest to their race through the dark.

Nor yet is their adventure in neighborliness ended. Some years there is no need to call out the fire-lighters, but still the volunteers' connection with "his" orchard goes on through the year. Between seasons there are opportunities for the farmer to show the quality of his appreciation, and in the fall comes the harvest, when the entire community shares in the prosperity brought by a good crop.

More directly affecting the individual volunteers is the discovery that packing sheds make splendid places for the serving of turkey dinners, where fire-lighters may gather in crowds and recall deeds of smudging valor while they do justice to the "spreads" which farmers' wives seem to know best how to provide. Often, too, about the time the big fruit trains begin to roll toward eastern markets fine boxes of apples are apt to make mysterious appearances on volunteers' back porches. D. M. R.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

ANDRÉ TARDEU, the Minister of Public Works, intends to carry out a great scheme of road repair throughout France. Operations will begin at once, a start being made with the Paris-Cherbourg, Paris-Dieppe, Paris-Marseille routes, and other roads leading to the sea or to centers of tourism. By the time the spring comes it is hoped the principal motor roads will be in good condition. Something like a hundred million francs has been recently voted for this purpose. In spite of the stringent economies which are being effected, it is the height of wisdom to allow the roads to get too badly out of repair. An extra thirty million francs will be spent on local roads which are used by motor traffic. The Minister remarks on the tremendous increase in the number of motor coaches. It is, he thinks, time to co-ordinate and schedule these services, which are almost as important as the railway services. Thus the P. L. M. has a motor-coach service which covers only three hundred miles less than its railway service. Moreover, automobiles in general have multiplied in France at least eightfold since 1913, and the pace at which they are increasing is becoming ever more rapid.

At Les Andelys, where a number of English and American residents of Paris have built country houses, a remarkable organ has been restored, thanks to the generosity of Mrs. Newbold Leroy Edgar. Mrs. Edgar has long been interested in French art, and when she heard of the condition of this fine old Norman instrument she interested herself in the matter. The organ would appear to have been constructed in 1674, and has been regarded as the worthy rival of the organs of Rouen designed by Jean Titelouze, the Bach of Normandy. Happily, it was not modernized by the revolutionaries, as were so many other old organs. It still has its curious machinery of mutation, and the old music can be heard on the old instrument for which it was composed. One may add that Mrs. Edgar was awarded some time ago the Legion of Honour.

The property of the City of Paris is rented at an extraordinarily low figure. In some cases there are, of course, long leases which cannot be broken, and therefore, although the franc has only an eighth part of its former value, the prewar rents are unchanged. In other cases, the municipal authorities, moving in the easy path of routine, appear not to have noticed the vast alterations of values. For not only has the franc fallen, but sites ought to be worth more than a few years ago; and above all, fashionable restaurants in the Champs Elysees and the Bois de Boulogne, charging undreamed-of prices, are reaping enormous profits. There are places the fame of which has spread around the earth, and which are thronged every night by the richest clientele, paying no more than 30,000 or 40,000 francs in rent. Imagine what this means—\$1000 a year for a big building in the heart of the fashionable city or in the most frequented of parks! Indeed, in looking down the list, I find one well-known Bois restaurant at 13,000 francs, and another, situated on the most charming island of the beautiful lake, at 6000—or say \$200—a year. These anomalies are bound to exist after a period of monetary depreciation, but they form a striking contrast to the general rise of prices and the increase of taxes.

A group of American artists is giving an exhibition in the Galleries Durand-Ruel. Charles Thorneike has long had a deserved reputation for his landscapes. Frederick Frieske has become one of the foremost figure painters in Paris. Eugene Ullman has an excellent technique. His modeling is firm and his color is agreeable. William Glackens is a little reminiscent of Renoir, while Chaffee has been influenced by the French futurists. John Storrs, the sculptor of this group, is unquestionably the most original worker. His studies of masses are interesting and his most abstract work imposes itself. Yet he is not confined to geometrical designs. His figure of a young girl is charming.

This is one of the seasons of the year when the conscripts depart. Under the present system every Frenchman is obliged to serve eighteen months in the army. It is to be hoped that at least the period will soon be reduced. In the meantime the young men leave in good humor. There is a note of irony in the traditional cry of "Vive la classe!" But they go to fulfill their obligations cheerfully. In the streets the new conscripts wander about with paper rosettes pinned to their hats and ribbons on their coats. This custom arose in the days when the

recruits were chosen by the system of drawing lots. Those who drew the papers which render them liable for service displayed them in their hats. The present emblems are supplied by hawkers, who do a thriving trade.

Seven hundred medals were distributed at the Hotel de Ville to municipal employees and workmen who have distinguished themselves by long service and the efficient discharge of their duties. The "discreet virtues," as the President of the Council calls them, were extolled, and these discreet virtues, which consist in the faithful performance of the daily task, are common among those whom it is the fashion to mock under the title of "functionaries." The medals were the same for the heads of departments as for the humblest subordinates. There is no hierarchy in right service.

A former Emperor is showing his paintings in a Paris gallery. He is the Prince Tu-Xuan. At the age of thirteen he was the Monarch of Annam. In 1885, after the French campaign, he was deposed. At the beginning of the present century he married a Frenchwoman in Algiers, where he has settled, identifying himself with the country under the protection of which he lives. It must not be supposed that this royal exhibition has merely the attraction of curiosity. Evidently the Prince has studied art conscientiously and his work must be taken seriously.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or the newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Anglo-American Frankness"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: It was with amazement that I read P. C. P.'s letter on "Anglo-American Frankness" in your issue of November 13, and W. G.'s letter in the issue of November 27 on the same subject.

Having been born and brought up in the United States, and having received all my school education there, I feel I can say that the teaching I was given never produced in me any animosity toward England. Nor did it arouse any feeling of superiority. I was taught a great respect for England and the English people, and I have always greatly admired the English. I do not remember ever having heard unjust or unkind criticisms made in school concerning that Nation, nor did any of my schoolmates ever voice any dislike or hatred for England. We were taught to be fair to her.

Recently I came to Canada to live, and in the few months I have been here I have heard more unjust, unkind remarks against the United States of America than I ever heard against England in all my life in the United States.

My daughter is taking Canadian history in the continuation school here, and finds the same attitude against the United States that your correspondents complain of in the United States history against England.

They are taught that the "colonies" were in the wrong. England was misunderstood, etc. As W. G. says, "There are two sides to a question," and we surely get the other side here.

Moreover, the United States has nothing to be proud of in the World War. Not once have we heard anything concerning its help or friendliness. The case here is so similar to what W. G. says in the other context that it seems a coincidence.

Quite often these harsh remarks are made by public speakers at church functions or lectures, and often my daughter comes home full of sorrow over some sarcastic remark made by the teacher or student against her country. If she ventures to protest or correct some misstatement, the students feel it is a good joke and have a great deal of enjoyment at her expense.

I was taught in the United States that all English people were courteous and well-mannered. With this one exception I have found them so, but isn't kindness to the stranger within your gate indicative of true courtesy, and doesn't that kindness include fairness for the country of his origin?

I was amazed that anyone should feel that history teaching in the United States arouses dislikes, and now I am amazed to find the history teaching here does that very thing. Could it possibly be, after all, that it is all in the point of view of those who are the strangers within the gates?

Acton, Ont., Can. M. S. B.